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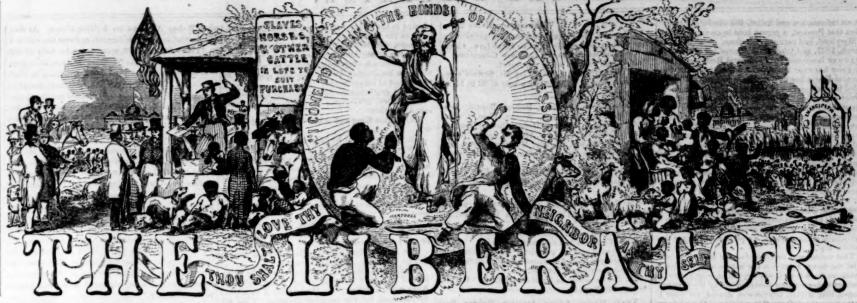
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ents making less than a square intimes for 75 ets.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, hand Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auseries subscriptions for the Liberator.

illes. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS ENA, ERMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PHILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible ancial economy of the paper-not for



THE W. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH RELL.'

NO UNION WITH ELAVEHOLDERS!

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exacti n, fata to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

10L XXII. NO. 15.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1109.

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

drone of Governor Hunt's recent mes of African Colonization will add to ady existing in behalf of that noble baldy may induce the Legisla on for the removal and in Liberia, of all colored in this State, who may desire sure of public weal, we of the appropriation. Virginia may wish to emigrate, and other ess follow. In short, there is much that this great enterprise of Afrifraught with blessings to the is soon to receive the united Griends of the colored race. ial and political prospects in this who ignorantly deceive them are colored people in this city in faon is a hopeful indication. A similar eral instances, delegates have been ored people to investigate the affairs Some of them have returned, and avarable. Everything, in short, goes Western coast of Africa will be ed and Christian colonies, that the be nearly or quite extinguished. ess will cause the emancipation of slaves in this country, who would be remained in bondage. From the ean colonies on the African coast, civtianity will spread into the interi-

Liberia will become a great nation, and

illustration of what colored men

m, it has ceased to be regarded

ligent men, if it ever was regarded by many an available means of benefiting the colored at a period so remote that it is not think of it. The discussions of the irs have convinced the public, that that of all men in the world, aboare the least capable of exerting that motion is a humbug, a vagary of the imagpractically, as they would any other re the consent of other parties was necess, are the only men who are likely to in the premises. It is a marvellous ly, which has been effected in public the course of two years, and we take numble share of the credit for pro-When we began to beard the lion two ive so much company, and so nguage which for fifteen or twenty carried on by abolitionists against oth no visible effect, except to tie the a real, practical philanthropy may arise, all look to the interests both of master and n concurrence with benevolent men or nd wise, towards the removal or abatement of

ization cause, which these latter days have , is the adhesion of the Syracuse Journal, in hitterest Whig abolition papers in the What is most to be dreaded now is a gen-of abditionists in favor of Colonization, the same of the sa would excite the jealousy of the South, and nt that degree of co-operation there, which

From the Syracuse Journal.

Whilst we probably look at the slavery question, some of its aspects, in a different light from Gov. , we seize an early occasion to say, that his mlation back to the 'father land,' are nuently deserving of the consideration of the ope and the Legislature. Colonization is no new s, but it has never been vigorously acted upon in a country. Nevertheless, we have believed, and in believe, that meaculable benefits would result the native Africa. enative African race, and to the commercial easures could be put in operation to secure ishment of free States upon the western of Africa, by the voluntary transplantation of the intelligent and cultivated portion of colored people. Colonization has hitherto been aged by the abolitionists, but, as we thought, upon insufficient grounds. We like to see an effective system of Emancionand Colonization organized in this country— tender the auspices and patronage of the Gov-nent, State and national. We think they offer Preticable means for dimunishing the evils of sla-very, and smellorating the condition of the blacks, and likely soon to be realized in any other modes.

COLONIZATION MOVEMENTS.

Alabama appears roused to a full appreciation of Sate, has recently addressed a letter to Rev. aga, Misaissippi and Alabama, in which he

I have long entertained the opinion, founded on lest observation and examination, that the and African races cannot live together upon a discontract the together upon in of social and political equality, and it is there-desirable that the free colored people of the ed States should be colonized abroad, and fitted eficial to themselves, but to the white race and

ffice, I believe, has already done more to arrest he siave trade, than all the fleets of Europe and

are these the only benefits resulting from sization. As a missionary enterprise, it is the effectual means of civilizing and Christianizing a., of any that has ever been devised. In this of view alone, it is worthy of regard and patron-

I think it very well that the emigration to Liberia has been to gradual, affording time to the emigrante

Resolved, That we will give our influence, as far as practicable, in facilitating the labors of the au-thorized agent of the State Colonization Society lass for President, in an editorial quite as much char-

COLORED POPULATION.

The agitations of the question of slavery, which have been so fiery for some time past, seem not to have been altogether favorable to the blacks in this part of the country. Public attention has been more generally directed to this class of people, and

them. And this dislike is constantly increasing, while the demand for blacks as servants is constantly decreasing. Another class—poor emigrants from Europe—are coming in to take their places.—Of consequence, more steps will undoubtedly be taken by other States to prevent the influx of the black race. It is not improbable that the time will and the Whig caucus stand. There are no Whig come, when they will be either transported out of the country, or forced back into slavery by a Northern feeling, or prejudice as strong as that at the South which now retains them there. But they must thank their nows reflection of the country o thank their over-officious friends for all these res to their disadvantage .- Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

ITS REAL SPIRIT.

The Colonization Herald contains an editorial, showing the claws of the beast, from which we extract the passage below :-

'That the colored people should look on the Colnizationists as their enemies, and as offering them erfidious, injurious advice, is not to be wondered at. But let them remember, that those whom they gard as enemies have power-effectual power. he case of the Cherokee Indians, removed by force, by the military of the country, from their native land, and transplanted to one thought much less desirable, ought not to be forgotten. It is not the person offering the advice that is to be considered, but the advice. An enemy, without even intending, may give ndvice that we may advantageously pursue.

[Remember that this Society is professedly philanthropic, and is bent upon doing, in a real Christian way, the most it can for the free blacks who desire to remove to Liberia. Hear how Christian and masive are its tones! How is it possible or the free blacks to resist such friendly Only on the theory of base ingratitude. Alas, how

A RENEWAL OF THE AGITATION. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1852.

N. H., and other gentlemen who seem determined that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Con-We beg to know, if it is not enough that the Com-

not adjusted? Is not the country tranquilized there-on? Do not the people repose in peace, North and South, and desire no fruitless agitation of this vexed populace (especially those of his own party) are

If it be so, as we have been a thousand times told of late, why disturb this blassful condition? Why down the source of Congress, like Mr. Brooks, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, Mr. Fuller, of Maine, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Howe, and other gentlemen, persist in this course of pestilent agitation? It may be that Mr. Giddings finds his account in agitating questions that have been settled—in keeping his constituents on the gain size by the frequent use of the penny papers. constituents on the qui vice by the frequent use of his watchman's rattle of slavery; but why gentlemen situated like the New York city members, representing a great commercial metropolis, whose interests are perilled by ag tation, should confederate with Mr. Giddings, and countenance these in-

to become familiar with their new situation, and to ing to one idea, argues a mental imbecility, a distormine those who may follow them with correct principles, and impress them with the necessity of induspreparate to a lunatic asylum than a legislative body. One would think from the loud appeals and trious habits.

I cannot doubt but Liberia will continue to prosper, if the Society will give it the proper supervision, studiously avoiding all connection or interference with the political or sectional questions of the day.'

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by the Bishop at a late annual meeting of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and adopted:—

Whereas in our oncicen the colonization of free Whereas in our oncicen the colonization of free was no other interest in this country but slavery, and no other property worth looking after but fugitive negroes. We can, in a good degree, excee the fanatical devotion of the thoughts of Southern men to this slavery ism, for it is their all. They breakfast, dine, and sup upon slavery. They sleep with it, and dream over it. But for Northern men, who have other interests in their charge, who have vast concerns, affecting millions of men and millions Resolved, That we deem the colonization of the free people of color from this State to Liberia entirely expedient and practicable, and worthy of our aid.

Resolved, That we look with favor upon the next organization of the State Colonization Society in Alabama, under whose anspices this work of emigration will be promoted, and we pledge to it our cordial co-operation.

and we commend then to be looking after their interests, instead of being perpetually engaged in nosing out and straining their eyeballs over flying blacks. Pray, gentlemen, leave your negro isms alone for at least a part of one session, and let the legitimate business of Congress flow on uninterruptedly.

J. S. P.

The Richmond Examiner, the organ of a large acterized by insinuations against the other candidates for the Presidency, as by laudations of its favorite. It says:-

'He is no relic of the past-no fossil remain of a more generally directed to this class of people, and the result is an increased dislike to the race, and a prevailing repugnance to allowing them a residence among us. In several States, measures have been taken to prevent their removal to the North. One of the Western States contains in the new Constitution recently, adopted, a prohibition to the effect that negroes shall be debarred from settling in the State.

This prohibitory clause was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the people. In Pennsylvania, flaw't in his political career, there has been no various and the worse errors of Winfield State.

This prohibitory clause was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the people. In Pennsylvania, a bill has lately been introduced, proposing to make it a penal offence for negroes to come into the State with a view of settling; and we have no doubt that, if such a law were presented to the people for their action, it would be adopted by a large majority.—

At the same time, Gov. Hunt, of New York, despairing of any improvement in the condition of the colored population so long as they remain here, has respectfully suggested to the Legislature that they had better be sent back to Africa, the land of their fathers, and that provisions be made to that effect.

These things have evidently come from the continued agitation of the vexed question of slavery.—
The masses of the white population at the North dislike the race, and this is one reason why there is comparatively so little sympathy for them. Even the rankest abolitionists don't want the blacks about them. And this dislike is constantly increasing, while the demand for blacks as servants is constantly T. Stevens, who expressed dissent.

We knew live men were marketable, but supposed a dead man was not worth his hide. A Southern friend sends us the following scrap, cut from a newspaper published at Greenville, South Carolina, dated February 19, 1852 :-

We learn from the Sentinel, that the property of Messrs. Ulm & Walker, which was advertised our columns, brought very extravagant prices. The negroes averaged four hundred and ninely-nine dollars per head, although there were among them a large number of children, some at the breast, old men and old women, one or two superannuated, and one old fellow deceased. The mules averaged one hundred and forty-eight dollars per head. The corn was sold for one dollar and six cents, cash, per bushel; and the fodder, a dollar and six cents per hundred weight.

'We are glad to see the property of our friends selling so well, but are astonished at what is apparently the infatuation of the people, in paying such prices, when cotton is worth only about seven center per pound.

[What respect can a community in which such hings are done, and reported so coolly, have for huadvice? | man nature ??

The Liberator.

WEBSTER'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

A motion was made the day before vesterday in the House, to suspend the rules, by Mr. Fitch of Indiana, in order to introduce the slavery question.

It was supported by the votes of such men as Jss. Brooks, Joshua R. Giddings, Taylor, of Ohio, Appleton and Fáiller, of Me., Pensice and Hibbard, of New York Historical Society. That address is, unquestionably, an able one; but, considering what important sids extensive libraries and private accretaries can furnish, especially in the preparation of a written discourse, with a year's notice, there is nothing in it ise measures have settled all the issues that grown out of the slavery question? Are they populace (especially those of his own party) are bound' to scrept as 'great,' of course, just as all South Carolina's sons (i. e., her white sons) were said

I was struck with some of the preferences of Mr. Webster, as among historians. For example, he speaks of a 'degree of falling off in the purity and elegance' of the Latin historical style, as 'discernate with Mr. Giddings, and countenance these incendiary proceedings, we are at a loss to conjecture. How long will uneasy, notoriety-loving members of Congress continue to ride this malignant and infectious hobby, and neglect to attend to their proper legislative duties? It is surely hardly worth while to waste months in discussing topics that have already been acted upon and finally settled. And to persist in doing it, is to exhibit a degree of perversity and fanaticism that is quite intolerable. This eternal harping on one string, this perpetual clingible in the pages of Tacitus,' and then declares that

influence of the penny papers.

with a transaction which has been seen, very recently, n our own country-alluding to Kossuth's mission to Washington, of which Mr. Webster has spoken quite freely in English. It was well enough, thereore, to speak of it again, in Latin, leaving the transation thereof, and the adoption or non-adoption of the sentiments to future emergencies, when, if necessary, they can be made with all that remarkable lroitness with which Mr. Webster usually recurs to ast speeches. (all except that at Plymouth Rock !) with uotations or without them, as in his reference, in his Washington Banquet speech, to his speech on the Greek question. And here allow me to hint, that this habit indicates a sad disregard for the admonitory sentiment of Mr. Emerson, that consistency is a ool's speech ; ' for Mr. Webster's constant concern eems to be about making a show of that quality. It was said very truly of the late William B. Tappan, that he 'never rhymed without a thought of piety. Contrastingly enough it might be written of the godlike,' paradoxical as it may sound, that he never speaks without a thought of consistency, however full of the words of piety in the historical address more particularly under notice-a circumstance which should be set down to the credit of Rev. Drs. Stuart, Dewey, et id genus omne, who have taken Mr. Webter specially under their wings, since he made himself worthy of their efforts to save him, by his efforts to save the Union with his advocacy of the Compronise. But to my main purpose, to which this incidental reference to these divine condjutors of despotism naturally conducts me back, after a digression only allowable in an epistolary effort like this.

I proceed to remark, then, that a reference to Goron's Essays upon Tacitus, a work one hundred years profession) for the 'strong preferences' of Mr. Webster for other ancient historians, as against Tacitus. Having given these strikingly forcible passages from

"The advantages and blessings of liberty are most paipably to be discerned, where tyranny is most heavily felt; and from this very History, the reader will see that whatever is good or amiable in the world is by tyranny destroyed and extinguished; that whatever is evil, mischievous and detestable, is by tyrants introduced, nurtured and propagated. From whence he will reason and recollect, that every thing dear and desirable to society must result from a state of liberty; that there, only property and life are not precarious, nor conscience and the incuities of the soul bound in chains;—that even religion, in order to do good, must be entirely free."

In the same spirit, which Gordon had quaffed from this non-favorite of Mr. Webster, Tacitus, we have 'The advantages and blessings of liberty are most

Webster's purpose to consult, because too 'refresh-

was that of the 'godlike'] which is the people's civil salvation, cannot be too o ten inculcated and explainoverturn u, the noty name of God has been boldly profund, his sacred word impiously perverted, all the excesses of oppression and public robbery have been encouraged and sanctified. And all this by some Oracles of the Law. * * * Thus was every thing dear and valuable to this nation given up.

A few words more, and I shall have concluded this letter, which has already grown longer than I design. South] the perjured and godless traitors who made it were openly distinguished with protection and re-

One passage more, the modern application of whose scathing invective may happen to fit some reverend, if not revered, heads and hearts :-

What language can paint such shocking wicked: ess and delusion! Surely, none ever feared God so litt'e as and delusion! Surely, none ever feared God so little as some who have spoken in his name; none have ever been so void of humanity towards men as many who have assumed to guide them to all happiness. Nor was it possible for any man to deliver such tenets as from God, without being either a bold impostor, or an en-thusiast stark mad; a hard-hearted knave, or a dreaming lunatie! In truth, these doctrines were as notoriously selfish as they were notoriously wicked and absurd. When they themselves were caressed, they never failed to justify oppression and to deify

We have this ' higher law' question put and an

Whether that sort of government which is evidently best for man be well-pleasing to the Doity, or whether he espouses and approves the worst? What question ever admitted of a clearer answer? And yet, what tomes of nonsense and ungodly falsehood have been published about it, to sanctify oppression. to blast and overthrow all the natural and civil rights

Finally, we have, in the language of this translat of Tacitus, so strangely passed by, (no, not strangely, after all,) this shocking 'disunion doctrine':-

Common happiness and security are the ends of socie-ties. To secure these ends is the duty of governments. Fiels another antiquated production from the pen of lefferson.] Where they are procured, it is the duty Jefferson.] Where they are procured, it is the duty of subjects to obey and reverence and support their Governors. Where such ends are not pursued, but, in opposition to them, power degenerates into violence, and subjection into slavery, where mere will and passion have sway, where misery and dread and oppression prevail, can government be said to exist? No. This is not the exercise of government, but of hostility; and to resist an enemy is but self-defence. It is the law and duty of nature. Is it not repugnant to nature and all common sense, to reverence evil, to be fond of the author of evil, and to conceive that any duty is due to him! Was it possible for the Romans to love Tiberius, possible to esteem Caligula or Nero! It is enough that people love such as love them, that they esteem those who protect and relieve them.

The last sentence quoted relates, of course, to love of government, (political love, it might be called, not inaptly,) and not that love of the individual neighbor inculcated by the 'higher law.' By it, I am reminded of the concurrent sentiments of a speech which I tion among the Quakers, pp. 332-3.

masses, coming from any body clase but this great once, in company with a number of other Southern-Savior of the Union. But he had, doubtless, a pri-ers, heard in the New York Tabernacle, from the lips vate reason for this course, seeing that he made said of my 'ungrateful' quondam fellow-citizen, Fredsnotation, as he tells us, to illustrate its coincidence rick Douglass, which I will venture to quote, as fol-

> ent here refers to, we do not find enclosed in his letter, and therefore are unable to quote it, much to our regret. -Ed. Lib.

> I don't know, my dear sir, but I have given offence to some personal friend of Mr. Webster by thus using his name in connection with, and referring to his sentiments (by implication) as contrasting with those o a 'runaway nigger.' If so, I excuse myself by saying that it is, after all, but the 'Black Douglass' ve. the 'Black Daniel.' Besides, I have a 'strong preference,' as between the two, for the sentiments of this modern black historian of the people's wrongs, and I suppose I have a right to my preferences, as well as he; and my predilection may, perhaps, be accounted for, in part, by the fact that I had the curious satisfaction, on my return to Baltimore, after hearing the speech from which I have just quoted, to find the city pretty well sprinkled, not to say flooded, with a pamphlet edition of it, paid for from my scanty funds, though not by my order-inexplicable as that may appear; thus giving its author an unexpected hearing in the city of his childhood. But, if the sentiments of this son of Maryland be not relished, because of the peculiar color of his skin, I beg to quote sentiment from a speech delivered by another of Maryland, William Pinkney, in the House of Delegates, in 1798, which is strikingly coincident with the sentiments given above :-

*By the eternal principles of justice, no master in this State could hold his slaves for a single hour.'

It will not do to talk like philosophers, and act like unrelenting tyrants; to be perpetually sermonizing it, with liberty for the text, and actual oppression for don's Essays upon Tacitus, a work one hundred years old, has furnished me with the means of assigning at least 'probable cause,' as you lawyers would say. (I tion, and here also have hose, who came as rightfully beg your pardon—I forgot that you had abjured the profession) for the 'strong preferences' of Mr. Web-· Here have emigrants

In his introduction to his Discourses, which were as an effort which has become part of our own history, sermons to the texts furnished by the history of the (strangely contrasting with Mr. Webster's latter-day great historian, and which were bound up with his opinions,) I will copy a citation by him (Mr. Pinkanslation thereof, Gordon breaks forth in the fol- ney) of Roman history, from which he quoted for a very diffe ent purpose than that with which Mr. Webster quoted from it, in the address under no-

Alas! with what seeming diabolism public men of counteract, if not to utterly obliterate from the memory of our people, the noble sentiments of those Southern men whose opinions have become a part of our own history! Why is it so? Because the very salvation, cannot be too o ten inculcated and explain-cd. Where liberty is gone, what have they more? It has been often secretly undermined, often openly at-tacked, in this free nation. Against it, many mon-strous and wicked doctrines have been advanced. To overturn it, the holy name of God has been boldly

Nor was it [let us suppose some Compromise 'spo-ed, by reason of the quotations which I have felt ken of] a mere compliment, officiously made and not taken. To manifest how acceptable it was [to the cotton lords and merchant princes of the North, as well as to the slaveholders and slave-traders of the disional consideration, that I have given all of mine in plain English. I will conclude with an opinion from Livy, which Mr. Webster has not seen fit to include in his citations from that great author, and one which has been somewhat noted, too. It is this :-Than a prince, or a state, or a great man, fallen into contempt, nothing is more contemptible, nothing more

> I do not know, my dear sir, that you will be so exacting as to require an apology for addressing this letter to you. If so, I assign, as my reason therefor, the peculiar interest which you have long manifested in the career of Mr. Webster-an interest scarcely less than Milton manifested in the career of the +fallon spirit' whom he selected as the hero of his song.

Very truly, your friend, J. E. SNODGRASS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.

From the Cleveland True Democrat. SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH. LETTER FROM REV. ALBERT BARNES.

REV. DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 1st inst. was received, but I have not found time before this to attempt a reply. In that letter you state that a "strong effort is now being made at the West, particularly in our region, to draw off our churches from the New School General assembly, and attach them to what is called the Free Synod of Ohio.' And you say, also, that an opinion which I have expressed in my work on slavery, is quoted with reference to the propriety of such a separation. The sentiment is connection with slavery;' and you ask me whether it is 'my opinion that our churches should withdraw from all connection with the Assembly on account of its relation to slavery.'

In reply to this, I would say, in one word, that I do not; and that, so far as I am concerned, I never contemplated any such movement, or designed to countenance it in others. Nor did I intend to express any such opinion, or to express myself so as to justify any such construction in the passage which you have quoted from my book on slavery. I did intend to affirm that I regarded it as the duty of the Christian Church to remove slavery as soon as possicle from its bounds, and to cease in that manner to have any connection with it or to do say thing to sicle from its bounds, and to cease in that manner to have any connection with it, or to do any thing to sustain it; I did and do believe that if all the Christian Churches in the country would do in this case as the Quakers have done, by detaching themselves from

it, the time would not be far distant when it would cease in the land. I may be right or wrong in that opinion but that is my opinion, and this I think is an object that should be aimed at. But I have never supposed that, in order to do that, it was necessary for the opponents of slavery to separate themselves from our church, nor do I believe that the object would be essentially advanced by such an act. So far as I am concerned, the fact that I remain in connection with the Presbyterian Church is a sufficient indication of my opinion on the subject. I will add, also with the Pressylerian the subject. I will add, also, that, so far from seeing any reason for separating from the church, I am becoming increasingly attached to it, and believe that it is destined to ac-

I am not so vain, I trust, as to suppose that my enduct or opinions can be of any great consequence o others, or that others will be materially influenced by them; but as you have asked my opinion in the case, it seems but reasonable and just that I should state to you some of the reasons which influenced my own mind. They are reasons for retaining our

my own mind. They are reasons for retaining our present connection with the General Assembly.

On the subject of slavery, our church is incomparably in advance of any other great religious denomination in this country. We have made it practicable to discuss it in our General Assembly to any extent we may think it desirable, and with a kind and fraternal spirit; we are at perfect freedom to adopt any measures which may be deemed necessary to lessen or remove the evil; we have condemned slavery in the strongest terms. The resolutions of 1818 have never been repealed, discarded or disowned; and we have in recent assemblies made continual progress, and given utterance to sentiments entirely in advance of any which have been expressed by any other large body of Christians. Our position is very well understood by the world; and no one can show that in any proper sense our Church is pro-slavery.

one can show that in any proper sense our Church is pro-slavery.

It is not necessary to separate ourselves from the General Assembly, in order that we may freely express our sentiments, and bear a faithful testimony against slavery or any other evil. I am sure that I have never felt myself cramped in that respect, nor do I see how I could have more liberty in making my sentiments known, if I was connected with any other church, or no church at all. I think it is a commonly understood matter among us—certainly at the North—that there is nothing to hinder us in giving free expression to our views, and in having at the North—that there is nothing to hinder us in giving free expression to our views, and in having our position understood by the world, and in exerting all the influence we can in regard to this or any other evil. I have felt, for one, that there was no danger that my own sentiments in the matter would not be understood, or that there was any thing to prevent me from exerting any influence I may possess, in removing the evil from the land. I think that the real views of any man in the church on this subject may be known as far as he can make them known may be known as far as he can make them known at all, and that they will have all the influence to which they are fairly entitled. I am sure that I understand the sentiments of our brethren on this subject as well as I do those of the Free Synod of Ohio, and, for aught I can see, they are adapted, in their pres-ent connection, to bear as honest a testimony against slavery, and to accomplish as much in removing it, s they could in that connection.

I think it would lessen our influence on the sub-ect to withdraw from the General Assembly. So far as I can see, it must have this result. We are connected with a large body that is to be, and that may be influenced by argument, and by the decided pinions and growing convictions of its own memthose opposed to slavery is increasing, and is destined to increase. If all the opponents of slavery were to withdraw and form new organizations, I see not how he spirit which we hope will pervade the whole body ould be diffused through it. I may be wrong, but fluence the church by being IN it, than I would be to be out of it; and that, by the very fact of my with-drawing from it, I should materially lessen my influ-

ence over those that remain.

As it is, I do not feel responsible for the slavery which may be in our connection. I fully concur on this point, with the sentiments expressed in your letter: 'I have this feeling in regard to it, because (a) I do nothing to sustain it; (b) I atter no opinion fower of it: (c) I averages wealf feeding arginst the in favor of it; (c) I express myself freely against the whole system; (d) whatever influence I have, private or public, is against it, and is understood to be against it; and (e) I intend that this shall always be so. I do nothing more to sustain slavery in any its forms or influences, than I do to sustain the iness of manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, and ontribute no more to uphold slavery than I do in-

seness of manufacture and sate of the contribute no more to uphold slavery than I do intemperance. Nor do I feel that in my present position I shall ever do more to sustain the one than the other. I will sustain neither in any way, and I am not required to by my connection with the Church. In my judgment, the principle involved in separating from the General Assembly on account of slavery in the church would demand, if consistently applied, that I should separate from a church on account of any sin, and would make it improper to remain in a church that was not wholly free from all forms of sin. What should I do, with my views, in reference to the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits by some members of the church? Why should I not also say, that the church sustains that, and, therefore, I cannot remain in its communion? What not also say, that the cource sustains fore, I cannot remain in its communion? What should I do in regard to 'covetousness, which is idolatry'? In short, I do not see but the principle idolatry'? which would require me to separate from the General Assembly, because there is slavery in the church, would extend to all forms of sin in the church; and If I endeavored to carry it out, in what church should find rest for the soles of my feet? It has not been my happiness as yet to be acquainted with a church which I could regard as in all respects perfectly free

And, once more, the effect of this principle, I think, would be to lead to the formation of a great number of very small churches, each one liable to become smaller by new divisions on moral questions, or by the fact, that one proving of the members would rethe fact, that one portion of the members would regard others as not coming up to their standard of perfection. The spirit of division once begun on the slavery question, I apprehend would stop not with that, but would extend to a great many other points, and lead to the formation of a great many other churches haved on a construction. churches based on one IDEA.

These are some of the reasons which influence These are some of the reasons which influence me in my determination nor to separate from the General Assembly. They are not expressed as carefully and as fully as would be desirable, but if you can make any use of them in preserving the unity of our Church, it would be a matter of great gratification and thankfulness; for I think one of the greatest calamities that could befall this land would be the breaking up of the Church with which we are connected.

I am, Very sincerely and respectfully yours, Rev. S. C. AIKEN, D. D.

The St. Louis Intelligencer states that the 'material aid' realized from all sources in St. Louis for Kossuth, was four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

From the Boston Courier

TO WENDELL PHILLIPS

From the New York Tribune. NEW YORK SLAVE-CATCHERS.

It is but a few weeks since Mr. Secretary Webher stood up before an audience in this city, and with due solemnity and impressiveness, declared to the listening thousands, that the American Constitution is 'founded on the basis of equal rights—its provisions secure perfect equality and freedom to all; all who live under it are equal—all enjoy the same

privileges.'
—Let a few facts serve by way of commentary on

this lofty oracle.

A black man named Honace Preston, residing in Williamsburgh, and earning an honest living by his own work, married to a soman most devotedly attached to him, was arrested the other day by a memthe Sixth Ward Police, named James Marberer of the State that he had committed a lar-text. It was charged that he had committed a lar-ceny—that the witnesses against him would be forthcoming; and accordingly he was incarcerated until they might be produced. But that nothing might occur to render imperfect this illustration of American equality before the law, and American respect for personal rights, he was hustled into the lock-up of the Sixth Ward Station in the lower part of the Tombs, not under the control of the regular Warden of that prison, and kept there in a manner which might not disgrace the justice of Persia or which might not disgrace the justice of Persia or Tartary, but is a foul blot on New York. The of-fence charged was a bailable one; ample bail was offered, but it was refused. The worst of criminals,—a pirate, a murderer, a violator of helpless woman.—are allowed to see counsel and prepare for his defence; a legal gentleman of the highest respectability having, after long search, discovered the spectability having, after long search, discovered the place of this man's sequestration, went there and demanded to see him as counsel, but was turned away from the door, and was not even allowed to see the warrant upon which he was immured.

Such is the justice in New York meted out!

Such is the justice in the Such is the respect for personal rights which officers of the law here exhibit! Such that equality of privileges of which Mr. Webster so pompously boasted!

But the morrow developed a new phase of the affair. The charge of larceny was laid aside to give place to the charge of slavery. The alleged theft of the resolute apparently was supplanted by the

of other people's property was supplanted by the theft of his own person and his own freedom. The man was a slave, and had stolen his liberty. That was all. And, in order to gain time to seize him for this offence, the charge of stealing had been trumped up, and the man had been grabbed and trumped up, and the man had been graubed and treated worse than if he had been guitty of the most infernal and unnatural crimes. And finally he was taken before Commissioner Morton in an out-of-the-way place, near the United States Court Rooms where a pile of wood nearly blocked up the en-trance, and there the examination was commenced with no counsel present to protect his rights. Mr. Culver afterward arrived to undertake his case, but no time was allowed him to consult with the negro, of to examine the papers on which he was held. The owner had rights, but the presumptive freeman It seems that the active agents in this foul busi

BUSTRED, a lawyer of this city. They had tracked out the fugitive, and informed the man, Rees, of Paltimore, who claims to be the owner of the negro, that his chattel was here, and could be caught. They telegraphed to him that the trap was ready, and that he must be on the spot to take the prey when it was ensuared. More than this, Busteed nself, in order to make sure of his reward, voluntarily went before the Commissioner, and made the affidavit on which the man was held as a fugitive slive! Not content with the part of slave-owner's counsel and advocate-of itself sufficient, on would suppose, to satisfy an ambition of ordinary scope in the way of meanness and dishonor,—he must put himself forward as the primary evidence in the premises. And in this affidavit, drawn with his own hand, if we mistake not, he swore to the whole claim of the alleged owner, not as a matter of hearsay or opinion, but absolutely, and of his own positive knowledge. And yet, it did not appear that he had, at the time of swearing, any other proof on the subject that the statement of Mr. Rees, that he was the owner of such a romaway. Suppose Rees had claimed to be the proprietor of any other free-But enough of such bloodhounds and jackalls of

slavery. Enough of beings so miserably mean and inhuman as to make a business of seeking out men engaged in honest pursuits, tearing them from hearten wives and children, and sending them into age. Enough of Martins and Busteeds, crea tures that crawl so low that public contempt canno reach, nor public disgust and aversion affect them. The spawn of an infamous statute, they do the work for which it has engenderd and produced them. But we, who believe in Liberty, who talk of its bles ings, who descant on the glory of its attaintment, wh declaim on the equality of rights and universal jus tice it establishes, ought at least to see that the slave-catchers do not succeed in pro-tituting all oth er laws and overriding all the barriers of justice in the prosecution of their accursed trade.

THE STAVE CASE

The examination in the case of Horace Preston, claimed as the slave of Mr. Reese, of Baltimore, red on the part of the alleged slave to disprohis identity, or contradict the evidence given for the claimant, but the counsel for the defence contended that there was no evidence to show that the prisoner had been the slave of the claimant, or had left him at his consent. The Commissioner will give

his decision this morning.

During the examination, a very unusual incident occurred. Mr. Busteed, counsel for the claimant, was examined as a witness for the defence, and while being examined by Mr. Jay, the latter e that Mr. Busteed had committed rank perjury. Mr. Busteed asked the Commissioner for permission to leave the stand to slap Mr. Jay's face, and, without waiting for the Commissioner's reply, he left the stand, and struck Mr. Jay a severe rap in the face. The Commissioner then left the room, and returned accompanied by Judge Betts, who threatened to punish the parties. The two gentlemen then apologised to the Commissioner and to each other, and the matter terminated.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

From the Commonwealth.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

This case was auddenly closed on Saturday mor ing, by a certificate from Commissioner Morton, giving up Horace Preston to his claimant, Wm. Reese and by the U.S. Marshal of New York, at the ex pense of the United States, he was taken to Balti ore. The evidence was not legal. An apostate Free Soiler, or rather a Hunker who profe sed to be a Free Soiler when he thought votes were to be got by it, named Busteed, was both coursel and witness, and prepared the affidavit on which Preston was arrested swearing positively to facts on which he had n person Lknowedge. This was the main testimo on which the claim rested, and before the rebutting testimony which the counsel for the defence were ready to produce, could be heard, the ten dollar commissioner was satisfied, and certified the man's liberty away as if he had been a dog. This Comer's Court might well be called a Court fort. missioner's Court might well be called a Co ort for the perpetration of rascality by stealth. Lying and perjury are its regular processes. Villany is its avowed purpose. It proceeds upon the principle, that it is better that a thousand freemen should be made slaves, than that one slave should be made free. All this is perfectly illustrated in poor Preston's case, and has been illustrated in every case which has yet come before this rascal Court.

The counsel of Preston have published in the New York Evening Post the following card, which is well worthy of calm consideration:

A CARD.

From the Legal Counsel of Horace Preston, claim as a Fugitive Slave by Wm. Reese.

As this case, in which the public have taken a As this case, in which the public have taken some interest, was suddenly terminated this morning, by Mr. Commissioner Morton giving a certificate for the delivery of the alleged fugitive to the claiman, to be removed to Maryland without any rebutting evidence being introduced on his behalf, we deem it right to st. te, in justice to ourselves, and as a matter proper to be known, the true facts as they

On rinday, the attorney for the claimant declare his case closed, and we were asked by the Commissioner to proceed with the examination of witnesses

It was said in reply, that, before doing so, we would move to dismiss the proceedings, on the ground that the original affidavit of the attorney, on which the warrant was issued, and which was made,

not on information and belief, but absolutely to the effect that Preston, a person held to service or labor in Maryland, had escaped therefrom, about the 20th March, 1847, and 'that at the time of his escape, his March, 1847, and 'that at the time of his escape, his service or labor was due to the said Reese, and that the same has ever since been due to him, and that the said Reese has never parted with, and is still entitled to, such service or labor, and that he is the owner of and entitled to the control and possession of the said Preston!—was made, as appeared from the testimony of Mr. Busteed, on his cross-examination, without any personal knowledge of the facts sworn to—and that the other testimony of the claimant was utterly insufficient to prove his title. It was said, further, that if, upon this motion, the Courshould decide that the evidence was sufficient to

support the claim, unless rebutted by proof for the defence, we had a number of witnesses in attend-ance, besides others whom we had not yet found, but for whom subpænas had been issued a tion by the Commissioner, and placed for service in the hands of the Marshal—but that, as our motion to dismiss the proceedings, if granted, would render the examination unnecessary, we proposed to argue that This course was assented to-the motion to di

miss the proceedings —in the nature of a motion to quash, or for non-suit, was argued at length with the distinct understanding assented to by the Commis-sioner, that if that motion was denied, we were to enter upon the defence this morning. Our arrangements were made accordingly, and our witnesses d

rected to be in attendance.

This morning, at the opening of the Court, the Commissioner delivered his decision, denying the motion, and granting the certificate of removal, taking us altogether by surprise, and refusing to hear our protests against conduct which we regard as absolutely violative of the liberties of the defendant

also of our rights as his counsel.

An affidavit was then made by Mr. Busteed, which we presume was an affidavit of danger, for the purpose of procuring for the claimant the escort of the Marshal from New York to Baltimore, and the payment of the expenses from the United States tre nry—but we do not know positively, as the Commis sioner refused our request to be allowed to see it. Preston was immediately removed from the court

om, and soon afterwards placed in a hack, and

Application for a writ of habeus corpus was made to Judge Judson, who refused to hear the motion, or the ground that he was engaged in another case. We are under the impression, that the mo ould have been denied, upon the ground stated by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden, in Mr. Fillmore, after the passage of the Fugitive Law of 1850, that 'the certificate of a Commissioner is to be regarded as the act and judgment, after a fair and impartial trial, of a judicial tribunal having compe-

nt jurisdiction.'
How far the conduct of the Commissioner, in thi case, in admitting all evidence offered for the claimant, of whatever character, including affida vits made without knowledge, and confessions of the defendant while in duress, his refusal to compel in terested witnesses to answer on a cross-examination and his cutting off all opportunity of rebutting ev dence by a snap judgment, made in violation of faith, compare with that strict impartiality and fai ess which ought to be preserved in trials involving the right to liberty, is a question which the under signed submit to the judgment of the American E. D. CULVER, JOHN JAY.

April 3d, 1852.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

We are glad to notice, that on Saturday last, Mr. Sewall reported to the State Senate an Act to pro-tect Personal Liberty, by the appointment of Com-missioners in the several counties to defend alleged fugative slaves, and also to extend the Trial by Jury As the telegraph reports him, Mr. Fowler said :-We earnestly hope that the Legislature will have the pluck and manliness to pass this

sale of native Bostonians in Texas, and the infamous valueless. It has long been true, that not even our ine, unless their opinions on slavery are of the kind tolerated in that region.

It is quite time for our State Legislature to take these outrages under notice, and decide, like men and the necessities of our colored countrymen. hunters can enter our territory, and run off free-born citizens -or those not free-born-to slavery, without T

law of evidence as follows:-

No person shall be competent to testify in any ing in a God, or a future state of rewards or punishments, or on account of any opinion which he may hold; but any witness may be asked whether he beieves in a God, or in a future state of rewards and unishments, and other evidence may be introduced a show his want of belief on these points; and the ary, or the judge, where the case is tried without a ine how far his answer or such ther evidence affect his credibility.'

ANTI-SLAVEEY IN CANADA. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Friday, March 26, 1852.

On Wednesday night, the first anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Association of Canada was held in St. Lawrence Hall. There was a large at-Association is the ministering to the necessities of destitute fugitives who seek our shores. The funds erally connected with the institution necessary, useless, and dangerous. collected during the year, however, were very incon-siderable, being less than three hundred and thirty dollars. This does not include subscriptions in clothes and money collected by the ladies, of which no report has yet been made. Association states the number of refugees who have entered Canada during the last two years at between five and six thousand, and the whole number of colored persons in Canada is estimated at thirty thou sand. The Association is opposed to African colo nization, and refuses its countenance to the scheme of emigration to the West Indies. The Association is in communication with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the American Anti Slavery Society. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting :-

Resolved, That while we deplore the continued existence of slavery in the world, and especially in the United States—a system not merely sinful in Mr. itself, but the cause of numerous evils, political, se cial, commercial and religious, we rejoice in any fa-vorable symptoms that promise its abolition and utter

Resolved, That, in common with Wilberforce, Buxton, Macaulay, and their associates and successors, we have no confidence in the American Colo nization Society, founded, and chiefly supported, as

nization Society, it has been, by slaveholders, the worst enemies of the slave, whose welfare they pretend to be anxious to promote by expatriation to Liberia.

Resolved, That while we would gratefully record our thanks to those clergymen and others in the United States, who have so nobly exposed the atrocities of the Fugitive Slave Law, we deplore the indifference of some, and the unrighteous approbation of others, whose duty it is to vindicate the Gospel of Christ from the aspersions of those who represent it as a shield for cruelty and injustice. Resolved, That, as British subjects, and enjoying

the blessings of freedom, we rejuice that Canada as so favorably situated for affording shelter and protection to the poor, persecuted American, flying fro he grasp of his heartless countrymen.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the self-dethe grasp of

nying labors of the members of the 'Ladies' Asso ciation for the Relief of Destitute Colored Fugi-tives,' and tender them our best thanks for their efficient co-operation in the work of philanthropy

The man who is in favor of selling Fancuil Hall carried a bag of mosquit es to a dentist, the other day, and asked him what he would give for their

WASHINDTON, March 29. In Senate, Mr. Seward presented a petition in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which he moved be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Mason said he would not object

Mr. Norris (N. H.) moved to lay Mr. Seward's petion on the table. Carried by a vote of 33 to 11, as

YEAS—Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass. Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, (Iowa,) Douglas, Downs, Felch. Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones, (Iowa,) Jones, (Tenn.) King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, Walker, 23 Walker-33.

NATS—Chase, Davis, Dodge, (Wis.) Fish, Foote Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sunner, Upham, and Wad -11.

Mr. Seward presented another petition, asking hat Congress would take measures ion of slavery.

Mr. Dawson asked if the Senator from New York

elieved Congress had any such power?

Mr. Seward said he presented the petition as h did all other petitions, because he believed the peti-tioners had a right to petition.

Mr. Norris moved to lay it on the table. Carried Yeas 36, Nays 6.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bay ord, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass Clarke, Clemens, Dawson, Dodge, (Iowa.) Donglas Downs, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter lones, (Iowa,) Jones, (Tenn.) King. Mallory, Manguin, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rhett Rusk, Sebastian Shields, Spruance, Underwood, Walker-36.

NATS-Messrs. Dodge, (Wis.) Foote, Hale, Sew

Mr. Hale presented a petition praying for the re-eal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Among other easons, he said, which were given for the repeal of the law, by the petitioners, was that it held out the judge a bribe. It gave a fee double, in case conviction, to what was given in case of acquittal was given in case of acquittal. Mr. Mangum-How much is that?

Mr. Hale—The judge gets five dollars if he ac-He moved it be referred to the Committee on th

Mr. Mangum said that he felt interested and con cerned in the character of the judiciary of the whole country. He had high respect for the judges of all ections; he could not permit such an imputation upon the integrity of the judges of any section to pass unrebuked. The petition contained a libel, a foul slander and atrocious calumny upon the judges and the whole judiciary of that part of the country

where this law was to operate. It should be treated as it deserved. He moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Hale said that, some two years ago, the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) now absent, and the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) had believed the senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) had declared they would not again object to the recep-tion of those petitions which he occasionally presented. He was surprised that they were objected

Mr. Mason said he did not remember that he had aid what the Senator, (Mr. Hale,) now stated, but knowing what his sentiments then and now were, it was likely he had said so. He would not now object to this petition, but if the Senate called upon him to vote, he would vote against it. By saying that he would not interpose objections, he did not wish to be understood as being in favor of any further agitation of the subject.

Mr. Mangum's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, took occasion reply to the remarks of Rev. Junius Hillyer, of Georgia, the other day, in which he put the white girls of the North on a level with the slave girls of the South.

There are a hundred thousand girls in that State of blooming cheeks, warm hearts, of solid worth and It is getting to be doubtful whether citizenship in peerless charms, who have no fear of competit with the black faces which the gentleman had all ssachu-ets is worth a rush as a protection against ded to—they would compete with the world; and I barbarians of the slave States. What with the know, Mr. Chairman, (Mr. Hibbard,) that your wife saic of native Bostonians in Texas, and the infamous return of Sims, it is very obvious that to citizens of an 'unconstitutional color,' our State sovereignty is an and mine will heartily say 'Amen' to the declaration. I have tried mine for thirty years. The Massachusetts girls are for Liberty and Union, and are valueless. It has long been true, that not even our results of the control of the declaration. sure to triumph with their principles. He rejoiced that there was not a slave in Massachusetts, and spoke of the general blessings enjoyed in that State. He then branched off to speak of the public lands,

these outrages under notice, and decide, like men and the necessities of our colored countrymen. This not sheep, whether Massachusetts men can be protected by their native State in the exercise of the common rights of humanity. If professional mentioned in the necessities of our colored countrymen. This would be just. With few exceptions, our colored countrymen. This would be just. With few exceptions, our colored countrymen. This would be just. With few exceptions, our colored countrymen. fore, entitled to all the immunities which we enjoy y have the same noble impulses which we have a trial and if every colored seamsn, who happens to be landed in a Southern port, is hable to be seized and thus insure tranquility to the country. He would and cast into prison, or sold at public auction, then give all men a home on condition of settlement and we are indeed miserable cravens if we do not recise, and refuse to be thus kicked and cuffed about.—

Essex County Freeman.

Cultivation of the soil; and advocated that was called a high tariff, but one true and stable, yielding review. we are indeed miserable cravens if we do not resist, cultivation of the soil; and advocated the tariff as a Mr. Sewall has also reported a bill to amend the ting labor. He regarded slavery as the only tional question ; he had dissented from such por tions of the Compromise measures as recognize slavery; and condemned the expedition to the Chinese eas, if the object is to enforce, at all hazards, nee tiations with the Japanese, who have contended the right to manage their national concerns in their

> House of Representatives, April 5. The Speaker announced as first in order the following res-olution, introduced two weeks ago by Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, and to which he had called the previou

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy he compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby lecture it to be ours individually, to abide by such impromises, and to sustain the laws necessary carry them out, the provision for the delivering up fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress that purpose, included; and that we deprecate endance of both sexes present, and several effective fur her agitation of the questions growing out of that proviso, of questions embraced in the acts of last

Mr. Hillyer asked Mr. Jackson to withdraw his deand for the previous question, as he wished to

Mr. Stanley quickly rose and spoke to a point of rder, the substance of whose remarks was, olution was not now properly before the House, Mr. Jackson having offered it out of time.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, giving

his reasons therefor, delicately controverting Stanley's position, and asking the gentleman whether he appealed from the decision. The Speaker said, er he appealed from the decision. The Speaker said, blandly, the Chair does not certainly invite an appeal, but is at all times happy to have the decision the House.

Mr. Hillyer again asked to have his resolution The Speaker is at the pleasure of the Mr. Stanley. Provided I can get in three resolu

ons, for any one of which I will vote. Cries—Agreed! agreed! The Clerk then read Mr. Hillyer's amendment for formation merely, it being the same as Mr. Polk voted down in Democratic caucus, and is as fol-

Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the thirty-first Congress, known the Compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment the questions therein embraced, and should be ma-

tained and executed as such. The confusion was now at its height, amid which Mr. Meade desired to have read an amendment of his. While some agreed to have it read, the greater number expressed dissent in the londest terms. Several minutes elapsed before partial order was re-

Voices-Now read Stanley's resolution. Read

Mr. Preston King. I object to all of them. Cries of too late! too late! Points of order were raised, and various gentlemen, who essayed to speak, were relieved, owing to the pendency of the previous ques

Mr. Stanley expressed the hope that the resolution would not be read.

Mr. Gorham. I object to the reading of any more The speaker said the unanimous consent of the

House was given.
Various questions were asked and answered, when finally Mr. Stanley's resolutions were read; the first was of Mr. Polk, which was voted down in the mocratic caucus,—the second was the reso

Mr. Beale renewed the monon, and Mr. Stanley moved that there be a call of the Mr. Stanley moved that there be a call of the House; lost by one vote.

The House refused to lay Mr. Jackson's resolution on the table. Yeas 79, Nays 162.

Mr. Jackson asked for, but was refused, the privilege of making a verbal alteration in his resolution. After muc. shuffling, the House refused to second the demand for the previous question. Yeas 80, Nays 85.

Mr. Hillyer was then enabled to introduce his mendment, as given above, and moved the previ-

that whenever objection is made to a resolution, it goes over. [Here the wires fail.]

ing. Mr. Seward had moved to refer the petition to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Norris, of New Hampenteen Senators were absent, exclusive of the vacan-cy in Connecticut,) most or all of whom, had they been present, would have voted with the majority. Those from non-slaveholding States who were absent, are Mr. James of Rhode Island, Smith of Connecticut, Sockton of New Jersey, Shields of Illinois, Weller of California, Whitcomb and Bright of Indiana.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 9, 1852.

THE SIMS ANNIVERSARY.

The Vigilance Committee of Boston will commem rate the first anniversary of the forcible abduction of THOMAS SIMS, who was sent to the South by the Government of the United States and the municipal officers of this city, to be there subjected to perpetual slavery. The meetings will be held at the MELODEon, on MONDAY, April 12th. The forenoon, com mencing at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to a religiou meeting, in which the Rev. Theodore Parker will deliver an appropriate address. In the afternoon and evening, the proceedings will be of a varied but deeply interesting character. It is hoped that there will be such an attendance from all parts of Massachusetts, and the neighboring States, as will show that the love of freedom is not only preserved as a sacred flame in New England, but is spreading through and warming the hearts of all its people.

The Essex Freeman, Worcester Spy, New York Anti-Slavery Standard, New York Independent, and National Era, will please copy.

Wendell Phillips, John P. Jewett,

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. P. HANSON, TIMOTHY GILBERT, JOHN M. SPEAR, LEWIS HAYDEN, Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sla very Society will be held in the city of ROCHESTER, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the two following days.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, SEC'ry.

Further particulars hereafter.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A lecture upon this subject was delivered by th Rev. Edward Mathews, of Wisconsin, at the schoolrooms of Counterslip chapel, Bristol, (England.) on Friday evening, 13th March, at the request of the Committee of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society.

The object of the lecturer was to show the injurious influence of the Slave Power upon the free States of America, upon churches and ministers of religion, and upon missionary and other religious societies, and the means by which British philanthro pists and Christians could aid in removing the evil.

Mr. Mathews showed how slavery, when, in 1620. it had obtained a footing in Virginia, rapidly diffused itself among the colonists. The Puritans in New England, the Dutch in New York, the Scotch in Georgia, the Fins and Swedes in Delaware, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, were all included in the crime. Through the elevating influences of the Gospel, the Northern States came to the conviction that 'slaveholding was a sin,' and abolished the system. The Southern States, however, yielding to no such senti-South; not a village nor a hamlet at the North was thither to escape the horrors of American Slavery. bodies generally, Mr. M. stated that the churches at

e em it from its power. The North was controlled by it ee lesiastically, politically, commercially and socially. In speaking of its operation upon the religious the North being united with those at the South, are Clifton Anti Slavery Society for inviting Mr. Maththus brought under the slaveholding influence of the ews to lecture. Mr. M. had alluded to some odium latter. The Episcopalian Church had 1,504 ministers, and 73,000 members, holding 88,000 slaves. Now, the Southern Bishops justified slavery as a heavenordained institution, and the Northern Bishops approved of the doctrine, either orally or by silent acquiescence. The other ministers, and the Episcopalian press, were in full harmony with the Bishops. Mr. M. knew not of a solitary exception among the clergy. Judge Jay, however, a layman among the at that time, that Mr. M. had, with much delicacy, The Baptists numbered 8.018 ministers; 948.869 members; their slaves were 226,000. The Slave to visit England, namely, to collect funds for their va-Power ruled this body chiefly through the missiona- rious anti-slavery purposes. Mr. E-tlin trusted that ry organizations. Mr. M. then gave a history of the Baptist Triennial Conventions,' into which slave- cause, and who had nearly been murdered in conseholders having gained admission on the plea of their benevolence, required the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat them as good Christians. Many did so; and for twenty-one years out of thirty, slaveholders held the office of President of their body. Their missionaries planted slaveholding Christian churches among the Indian tribes of America, som of these Indians holding over a hundred slaves, and their churches were pledged to silence on slavery. The Methodists number 6000 ministers, 1,250.000 members, and hold 219,563 slaves. The slaveholder required all Northern ministers to be silent on slavery, on pain of expulsion from their body. Mr. M. ad luced numerous examples of the almost omnip tent influence of slaveholders over this body. In

1844, the Conference ventured to cast a slight censure

adopted in the Whig caucus, and the third those of fered in the Democratic caucus, by Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, and laid on the table; in the last, there were a few strong interlineations by Stanley.

Mr. Jackson having been appealed to, refused to withdraw his demand for the previous question, at the request of his colleague, (Hillyer.)

So that gentleman could not offer his amendment.

Mr. Bailey, of Georgia, wanted to ask Mr. Jackson a question. son a question.

Mr. Preston King and others loudly called for oring to church union, purity and humanity. As an Mr. Bailey. I will be heard at some future time. evidence of that, the very prayers in the South must Cries of 'Order?' 'Order?'

Further proceedings took place, when Mr. Fowler moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew his motion, as gentlemen seemed anxious to vote on the demand for the previous questions. S. C., laid aside, at Dr. G's request, a Charleston, S. C., laid aside, at Dr. G's request, a Charleston, S. C., laid aside, at Dr. G's request. be conformable to the mandate of slavery. Mr. M. minister, who, when doing duty for Dr. Gilman, o Charleston, S. C., laid aside, at Dr. G's request, Mr. Polk moved the motion, and afterwards with- prayer he had selected, containing the words, We would remember those in bonds as bound with them,' Mr. Beale renewed the motion, and held on to it. which Dr. G. assured Mr. Carpenter would be drop moved that there be a call of the ping a spark on gunpowder. 'Had Mr. Gilman,' Mr. M. remarked, been in the habit of preaching the Gospel faithfully to his congregation, they would not have required the Bible precept of "remembering those in bonds," to be expunged from their prayers to the Almighty.' Mr. Mathews next noticed some of the sections

American churches who had secoded from the main body, from a conscientious repugnance to union with s question upon it.

Mr. Meade again attempted to get the floor, but, who are denominated 'Wesleyan Methodists' in the as on the other occasion, was cried down.

Mr. Orr rose to a question of order. He said Church upon anti-slavery grounds. The 'Free Mis-United States, have separated from the Methodist sion Baptists' (by whom Mr. M. was delegated to visit England) seceded from the Baptist Triennial Convention; ' and the . Free Presbyterians ' have left The Fugitive Stave Law in Congress.—The vote in the U.S. Senate, on the question of laying on the table a petition offered by Gov. Seward for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was decisive and overwhelm
Christ. All those bodies (with some others which Christ. All those bodies (with some others which we must omit on the present occasion, from want of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, moved to lay it on the table, i. e., reject it, time to describe their exact position, though he had much to say about them) made it a cardinal principle noes comprised the Senators from Massachusetts, Vermont, New York and Ohio, together with Mr. Hamlin of Maine, Hale of New Hampshire, and Dodge of Wisconsin. Of the 33 Senators who voted to lay the petition on the table, thirteen were from non slaveholding States, viz., the Senators from Jowe, Michigin and Benerylavia; and Mr. Bendhard in the process to the their exact position, though he had much to say about them) made it a cardinal principle to treat slavery as a sin, and to have no fellowship with slaveholders. It was in this way only—by this anti-slavery action in the religious bodies—that the other their exact position, though he had much to say about them) made it a cardinal principle to treat slavery as a sin, and to have no fellowship with slaveholders. It was in this way only—by this anti-slavery action in the religious bodies—that the other their exact position, though he had much to say about them) made it a cardinal principle to treat slavery as a sin, and to have no fellowship with slaveholders. It was in this way only—by this anti-slavery action in the religious bodies—that the churches of America could become purified of the in-Michigan and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bradbury of Maine, Norris of New Hampshire, Clarke of Rhode I-l-nd, Miller of New Jersey, Walker of Wisconsin, of people, they had but 10,000 soldiers; it was not Gwin of California, and Douglass of Illinois. Sev-by help from neighboring powers, for they were all by help from neighboring powers, for they were all opposed to slavery; it was by public sentiment alone that the iniquity was maintained. It was in the power of the Church to change that sentiment, but she refused to do so, and on her rested the guilt of American slavery. Mr. M. then rapidly described the slaveholding in-

fuences which were exerted upon visitors to the United States, and to which those who had any pubic object to accomplish, invariably submitted. Father Mathew was not allowed to visit the Southern States until he had given the slaveholders reason for believing that he had repented of having formerly signed an anti-slavery address to his countrymen in America. Jenny Lind was forced to let it be understood that she had no sympathy with the abolitionists. Kossuth, the processed apostle of Freedom, thought it necessary for his mission utterly to ignore three millions of American subjects in abject slavery. Even Miss Bremer, the Swedish writer, was induced to commend the . Colonization Society, - the slaveholders' project for expatriating the free colored people !

Mr. M. next explained how all, who were hostile to slavery in the United States, were exposed to persecution; and he entreated the churches of England to lend their countenance and aid to those of their brethren in America, who were battling against this gigantic evil. It had long been the aim of the slaveho ers to prevent this sympathy from being extended to the anti-slavery party in America, and they sent proslavery ministers to this country to mislead public opinion upon the slavery question. Mr. M. trusted that the Christian people of England would not suffer themselves thus to be blinded and deceived. In concluding, Mr. M. said he would just allude

though with no intention of re-opening the subject, to the course he had pursued at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Bristol some time ago. He felt himself constrained, as an anti-slavery missionary not to omit such an opportunity of communicating information to the members of that Aliance as to the points in which their organization was impeding e abolition movement in the United States. ing was farther from his intention than to be guilty of any discourtesy to that body; his conduct had been misinterpreted, but he trusted that eventually credit would be given to him for acting agreeably to his convictions of duty. He had counted the cost beforehand. He was aware that any attempt to innot only subject himself to odium, but would operate injuriously upon one part of his mission-the colleeting of funds in aid of the anti-slavery purposes of the American Baptist Free Mission Society. But he also felt, that, however large an amount of pecuniary help he should carry home to that Society, it it were obtained by a compromise of the slave's interest, the Free Mission Baptists would cry out with one voice, . Send back the money.'

When referring to the secession of the Free Mission Baptists from the general body, Mr. Mathews explained that they took the appellation of Free Mission t ndicate their anti-slavery character-their constitu tional separation from all missionary and other reli gious organizations that were contaminated by sla very. They published at first a very small paper, but now a larger weekly one called the American Baptist. Their Society employs a number of agents who have travelled through the Free States, visiting the churches in the agricultural districts, villages and cities, every where lifting up their voices against slavery, calling conventions, lecturing, distributing antislavery works, and writing for the public eye. sides these strictly anti-slavery labors, the Society ment, retained and multiplied their slaves. But the have established schools in Canada for the instrucevil effects of slaveholding were not confined to the tion of fugitive slaves, about 25,000 of whom have fled

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Estrix propose that the audience offer their cordial thanks to Ma Mathews for his deeply interesting and instructive address, and also to the Committee of the Bristol and which had been cast upon him by the course he took when the Evangelical Alliance held their meeting in Bristol. Mr. Estlin was acquainted with every step of Mr. Mathew's conduct on that occasion, and was satisfied that Mr. M. neted from a sense of duty to the slave's cause, and had in no single point beer guilty of any impropriety. It was probably owing to his having been misunderstsod and misrepresented palians, had boldly rebuked the Slave Power. avoided all reference to one of the objects for which he was delegated by the Baptist Free Mission Society one who had been so long devoted to the abolition quence of his fidelity to it, would not be allowed to leave Bristol without carrying with him some pecuniary testimony from those who professed great interest in the cause, of their sym athy in the labors of the American Baptist Free Mission Society.

Mr. Hubson seconded the proposition, and thanks vere given by acclamation to Mr. M., and to the Anti-Slavery Society Committee.

The room was weil filled, and the lecturer listened to with earnest attention.

We are indebted to the Bristol Gazette for the bove report. Though neither connected nor identified directly with the American Anti-Slavery Society dr. Mathews is a most faithful and worthy laborer in the cause, deserving of every encouragement.

Sin,—I was attentively honored by gour speech at Faneuil Hall, of J. more recently have received f more receivly have received from son source, a pamphlet containing the san yearly doings of the Auti-Slavery Sectainly must think that I am consideration of some consequence, since so many repeated marks of kindness from you and your friends, and from the control of the contr name in your speeches and in your and I fear my sense of vanity may b my being elevated, through your effort humble position which I have occupi years.
I had hoped that some one of the State and Milk street me in your speech, would have made your charitable remark, that you hall become bankrupt. What a stock! What would your he gard to such language and such could speak from his grave? It is

> should the patrimony which you your fathers be sunk in the downs routly implore. You might then be t bor; and either sawing wood, dra respectable employment for you that excited company, and persuading them their country's laws. You, Mr. Phillips, and your associa a law of the land which you are opposed sel resistance to it. In what situation be while denouncing and libelling you You sneer at and denounce the Judge ter the law which protects you in a per te proceedings, because they shal Tukey's chains, placed at doors to keep out a mob,-while assembly, raised on the other side. rush into your meetings, and act your mob would have acted at the they had not been restrained,—that but an Abolition mob eads would hardly be safe on your sh

ing can be expected of you per

born surrounded by wealth, an

enter into—unless you have been pu your less fortunate fellow-citizens i

and speeches. If such a calamity

and desire, should befal the mer

might be an instructive and salut

t is not k

required to apply yourself

fort or necessity; and

ever done any

You ask, what would my children hence, to blot out that single ing back a man into slavery? false, for the person was never He was taken back according to the law country. Here I stand, and it is i what my children may say; all I ask may stand on their own merits, and n their father's good or bad qualities. Twenty years hence, if any one asks

dren what their father's occupation was, they reply, 'Agitator,—Calumiator,—a Traite denied the laws of his country.' This langua apply not to you alone, but to your anti-slave sociates—to Sumner, and all others who de laws, yet may be said to perjure t king and swearing to the oath to obey and the laws and Constitution of the United State But, I intended merely to acknowledge

tesy, or that of your frien as to your opinions; and bid you adieu hope that such evil as you wish may fall u dred of your fellow-citizens may be ave them, and that you may find better occupation whether it is necessary for you or not.—than wholesale slander and denonciation of that per of the community whose trade is in merci and not in philanthropy. Respectfully, &c., JNO. H. PEARSON

We allow this assistant kidnapper of Tuo

Sims-the owner of the brig Acorn-. Built i' th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark o present himself at full length to our readers in columns of the Liberator, without charge or requ There are those who 'glory in their shame'-and is one of them : whose consciences are 'seared as a hot iron'-and in this condition his conscience pears to be. His sneers at Mr. Phillips are jumany panegyries, and call for no reply. Had hel in the days of Jesus, he would have betrayed him

TAKE NOTICE. The members and friends of the American A Slavery Society are requested to take special note that the place for holding its anniversary, in May, in -been changed, by a vote of the Executive Con tee from Syracuse to Rochester. I designated in the official call. Though the in to Syracuse was most cordial, on the part friends of our cause in that noble city, it has b deemed advisable, all things considered, to move ther Westward with the anniversary; and sol ester has been selected for the occasion. We in this change will secure a larger attendance from Oli

and other Western States.

THE SOLEMN COMMEMORATION. Monday next is to be impressively observed city, by the friends of impartial liberty, (unler auspices of the Vigilance Committee,) as the anni sary of the kidnapping of Thomas Sims, of whom trace can now be made. We refer our resders to official notice in another column, for a programs the proceedings. A special address is to be del ed, in the forenoon, by THEODORE PARKER, will, no doubt, alone be well worth coming at long distance to hear. In the afternoon other eloquent speakers are expected to address assembly. There are many weighty reasons large a tendance from the various sections of the Ca onwealth is not only desirable, but highly imp ant. Let it be shown that the excitem year ago, was the product of a living and as absing principle, and not a mere sentimental feeling.

NON-RESISTANCE We learn that our beloved friend, and fellow er in all good reforms, ADIN BALLOU, will deline discourse on Christian Non-Resistance, in the Mela on, on Sunday morning, the 11th instant. This was the day before the Sims meeting, and it is hope that many of the friends of reform in the count will arrange to be in Boston both on Sunday and

The Strength of American Piety. - A corre colored) of Frederick Douglan's Poper, who with from New York, and signs himself Ethiop.

Dr. J. McCune Smith ?) says :-· Ethiop can drive out of the windows assumed or imaginary, in any chur abouts, in three-fourths of a minu morning, by simply taking, in the seat therein. Aye, the very me sermon, and the whole cong shall be put to flight, leaving s themselves, Ethiop and the house state of things must be remedied. tendency of the colored people to infinity quence of such a deployable state am and our own. and our own religious condition, ma looked upon with alarm, but demands remedies, the chief of which is to be for and efficient colored ministry, men of deep piese extensive learning.

The truth in the above should make our white ping

WITHDRAWAL FROM A PRO SLAVERY CHURCH. The

Letter, on our first page, from the Rer. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, is exceedingly sophistical supportation. emanating from so logical a mind. Its reasoning ise equally valid against withdrawing from the Eotish or any other church, however corrupt.

HOL PHIL

TI

tation of that po

'd with curses dark, h to our readers in the . Phillips are jus

kidnapper of Tuo

e Executive ER. N. Y., at the time Though the invitation on the part of the oble city, it has been nsidered, to move fu ersary; and so Roc

ittee,) as the anniver As Sins, of whom no if our readers to the angle of the second parameter of sections of the Comexcitement, created a living and as abiding ental feeling.

NCE nd, and fellow-laborcance, in the Melodeh instant. This will ing, and it is hoped orm in the country both on Sunday and

y .- A correspondent Paper, who writes self 'Ethiop,' (is it

ake our white piety ENY CHURCH. The the Rev. Albert

PHILIP & WHITE, AGAIN. ir thanks for the expose you have grek's 'Refuge of Oppression,' of the duct of the gentleman whose name I am well acquainted with him, sed at all times to acknowledge his ies, and great social virtues, cannot rlook his toadyism, -his 'all things to is the one chief failing of an other-

his opinion of the gentleman, perhaps not be surprised if I tell them that, 148, while lecturing in this vicinity, Mr. the utmost detestation of the slave ing, with equal cloquence and truth, s a stigma and curse upon the country dislike to it, he gladly relinquished her, and visited France, where, as he k was suffused with shame upon being shrewd and knowing Frenchman, after used by himself upon the liberal and intry, women and children were not in the shambles, &c. &c. Further than in the Presidential canvass of 1848, isit to Misse, entered the field as a Free and addressed audiences at Bangor, and other places on the Penobscot! evidence of the above statements can nined, if needed. Your old friend, Geo. Milford, I think, can give some further the conversation above alluded to, and Valker, of Bangor, (who was the principal of the lecturing operations mentioned.

refore, particularly 'spicy' for those who se things in this region, to read from Mr. etter to Judge O'Neall, of South Carolina, pertion as to my having acted in any abent, or sympathised with it, or counteor ever expect to do either, is unwarranted ression of mine, oral or written '! O. Philip! I fancy you never supposed that ats and letters for Southern circulation, like sere good for any meridian! s, Mr. Editor, the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

other journals interested in Mr. White's senill thank you for a copy of this communica-

bars, for the pilloring of all doughfaces, A FREE SOIL ABOLITIONIST, AND 'SON OF TEMPERANCE.

ov. April 3, 1852.

a hereafter to all but a select few don't

s very pleasing 'religious intelligence.'

nity had no better doctrine than this to of-

a knowledge of it; they are happier and

to behave with decency 'in their blind-

at alive to any variety of God's creatures.

ps Mr. Everett, if he studies that New Testament

he was once ordained to preach from, and pays

o those deadly groans and sighs ever wafted southern prison-house, may yet awaken to sufferings of men under the Constitution which

lorifies as a perfect instrument. Perhaps he may

of his fellow-beings, on whom a more crushing

t an be laid than on cattle, because they have

culties that cattle lack, that are calling for exer

these who are laboring for the overthrow of this

in of appression. Perhaps, if he seeks light

y, he may in time imbibe enough of the

his professed Master to look upon a man as

olly inferior to a beast, (Christ, we know,

the former rather the most worthy of atten-

d Union, and so will find a cold welcome in

souls.) And perhaps, finally, as he consures

tice of flogging, freezing, roasting, half-

and over-working dumb brutes, and makes

treatment a topic for public remarks,

the rule of good treatment,' he may be -as he was not in 1838-that other philan-

the community about these 'occasional ex-

should censure the practice of like and even

down a whole caravan of double-humped

sh the readers of the Liberator to know what

If he don't get into the 'Slough of De-

I am sure it is not because of a lack of dis-

ats. Although the day of mob-rotten-egg-

khat opposition has nearly or quite passed

the spirit of lawless violence has subsided

less and cowardice, and a cold, death-like

It has been aprly said that the anti-slavery

now gets 'a tremendous letting alone.' The

show their sympathy for the slave, now, by

their fingers in their cars, and running, or

way. I am fully satisfied that it is the set-

ized, and systematic policy of the Church dusetts, as a last resort, to try to starve antideath. Whether it will succeed in this the mode of warfare, and cut off all supas Garrison, is not a hard question. Time

that the result will be the same, whether

is stones when we ask for bread, or give us

For anti-slavery, Old Organization anti-

ard to kill; it is bound to live, to out-live,

and triumph over all that can be arrayed it;

death, nor stoned to death, nor starved

ed. All these methods have been tested

another for thousands of years, but have

Man's course has been steadily onward and

and indifference to the cry of suffering huthat are nearly, if not fully as trying to the

ry agent has to contend with in his pil-

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGENCY.

mations upon rational men. How is it, Will you continue to strain at a gnat's egg.

NEEDHAM, April 1s:, 1852.

such radical doctrine is dangerous to our

REFORM THRUSTS.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : elical' system of religion. Rather queer and and employ the rest. I never saw manufacturing in to the slave's appeal? ly impudent it seems for those sects which such variety. Every thing is made which the wants, arge majority of the human family to endindeed which the wishes of man can suggest.

Waltham. So goes the battle.

others for their liberal aid and sympathy.

As for Sherburne-God save Sherburne ! if He can.

could learn of but one working anti-slavery fam-

lucky. Mrs. Bahcock, and her son, Amory L. Bab-cock, a young man, and a naturalist of great promise,

are true and self-sacrificing friends of the slave .-

dience as I had, in five minutes. This, I suppose,

ANTI-SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.

A. J. GROVER,

But, unless the owners, proprietors, or agents of the es ablishments favor an enterprise, you can hardly get it before the people. The only open opposition I met with was at the places I have already mentioned, and Naugatuck. The Methodists of one part of Naugatuck, after consenting fully, as we supposed, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, April 27th, 28th that we should occupy their meeting house on Sunan when their eves are opened and their souls day evening, afterwards took it from us, and under FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:

tive hearers. He came in himself, and after I had commenced speaking, interrupted the proceedings long enough to read the letter I had sent him, and to make a few comments, and then took his leave.

His minister had the produces not to appear at all the minister had the produces not to appear at all the produces not appear at all the pr

Some of the boys inside, encourageds by the example set them, were at times rather annoying, but we did not blame them. Outside, there was, for a time, good deal of disturbance; such as shouting, hooting, blowing a horn, throwing missiles against the house, and firing a few not unsafely loaded guns. But, on the whole, the meeting was most successiu Many expressed astonishment, at the close, that the Methodist priesthood could be such liars and deceivers. They said they had been told that very day that there was not a slave nor a slaveholder in the

Northern Methodist Church. But when, from their Northern Methodist Church. But when, from their own Discipline and documents, it was shown that such a declaration, no matter from whose mouth it came, was a document there was an interest, which words could not express. Indeed, there is nothing which can exceed the audicity of the interest of the Traveller that the demand for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin is so great, that notwithstanding three paper mills are constantly employed in making the paper, and three of A lam's power presses are kept unning 24 hours per day, (Sundays only excepted.) is nothing which can exceed the audacity of the

tribution of eight dollars, though our friend Leonard Tuttle paid six of it. The Tuttles, the Birds and others, are determined to maintain the right.

PARKER PILLSBURY. Boston, 224 March, 1852.

hate knowledge? Turn ye at my reproof; behold I as the principal speakers. will pour out my spirit unto you, I will make known my words unto you. Because I have called, and ye L my words unto you. Because I have called, and yo have refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded. But ye have set at nought all my Whercupon Frederick Douglass's Paper says: counsel, and would none of my reproof. I also will laugh at your calamity, I will mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as a desolation, and

your destruction cometh as a whirlwind.' Parker Pillsbury and myself have held a series of hold, at most, no more than a hundred and fifty !

indebted in this town to a few tried and true friends, and Southern slaveholder were banded together by The Bowkers, the Belknaps, the Waleses are promi- the ties of interest and trade; that the Church was nent among the rest. I would gratefully acknowl- blessing and sanctifying the unholy union; and unless edge my obligations to Mr. L. H. Bowker and wife for their kind sympathy and hospitality. At the last meeting, Mr. L. D. Wales made an eloquent speech, very few years, be at the starving point, be literally showing the corruptions of the professed Church of crushed by this triple and relentless power. Yet his burning eloquence and cogent arguments reached I found Ashland, (judging from I saw and heard.) only a very few ears. The people are being led by about as barren of anti-slavery feeling, as I should the priests and politicians like lambs to the slaugh

expect to find its namesake in Kentucky.

Hulliston is a besutiful town, and I found a few noble spirits, fit to live in such a place; and our meet- with Divine justice, and themselves to their condiing was quite a good one, every thing considered.—
Our thanks are especially due to Mr. Morse and what they do!

ALONZO J. GROVER.

LIGHT WANTED.

ily in the town; and the Orthodox Church, Elward Mr. Epiron: Dowse, Pontifex Maximus, have nearly destroyed the mind of Mr. Amory Babcock, the husband and father, over the signature of George W. Putnam, a just and by their demoniacal persecutions. Mr. Rabcock has discriminating reference was made to the action of been a subscriber to the Liberator for fifteen years, and has stood almost alone for his principles since the invited him to occupy their vestry on Sabbath eve-Church backed out in 1840. He possesses one of ning, and in having 'passed a resolution not to com those rare organizations of head and heart, and a deli- mune with the slaveholder.' Then comes the followcately strung nervous system, that cannot stand the ing sentence :-

shock of the alienation of friends: and the treatment that he has received during the last ten years from his former Orthodox brethren has driven him, in the vigor of his physical frame, beyond second childhood their. in mental imbecility. Talk about the spirit that per-secuted the early Protestants! If it were not for his friend Putnam, will be much gratified if one of

the outward pressure of public opinion, some of our your numerous correspondents will present, in a con anti-slavery Protestants against Protestantism, in some of our back parishes, would stand but little better chance now than John Wickliff stood. If they do not get devoured by the tiger-like and relentless rapacity of religious bigotry, they may think themselves lucky. Mrs. Babecek, and beyone American the some of our numerous correspondents will present, in a concise and simple manner, the argument upon which the above sentiment is based; and he holds himself in readiness, now and always, to believe that which is proved, and which he cannot, in his own estimate, fairly refute.

Yours truly,

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

May they live to see Sherburne redeemed from the Mr. Garrison :

domination of a time-serving and mercenary priest- An unknown, but I trust not an unblest friend our noble cause, in Ireland, has lately forwarded the At Natick, our meeting was small indeed. While liberal sum of \$43 65, as a donation to our Rhode-I stood in the Depot the next morning, waiting for Island Society-accompanied only by the following

the cars, a dog-fight collected twice as large an au- explanatory note :-I send fo for the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery So was the result of dogmaticism. To night I am to ciety, having been instigated to it by reading the rehold a meeting in Needham, and to-morrow night in

I have no words with which to express, in its carnestness, the feeling of gratitude which this gen erous and timely present has called forth. It came in the hour of need, and was appreciated for its value as a helping friend only less than as the offspring of a One peculiarity in that part of Connecticut which I generous impulse and a glorious principle. May I not visited was, that the people are almost wholly man- ask, in faith, of the slave's God, a blessing on the noufacturers and mechanics. A few own the property, | ble heart which thus responds, from across the ocean,

Thine, truly, AMARANCY PAINE. Providence, March 27, 1852.

MASS ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, IN CINCINNATI, OHIO,

29th, 1852.

that we should occupy their meeting-house on Sundard where yes are opened and their souls day evening, afterwards took it from us, and under circumstances which prevented our holding any meeting house on the transaction of the unit of

But his Trusteeship took it in high dudgeon that I should send him such a letter. He stormed about and raised such an excitement, as that we had a crowded house, the larger portion, too, being attentioned house, the larger portion, too, being attentions and the stormed and Hon. Geo. W. Julian; and we have the promise of several and orange will attend, among whom are Messes. Frederick Douglass, Samuel J. May, Charles Lenox Remond, and Hon. Geo. W. Julian; and we have the promise of several and orange will attend, among whom are Messes. Frederick Douglass, Samuel J. May, Charles Lenox Remond, and Hon. Geo. W. Julian; and we have the promise of several and orange will attend, among whom are Messes. Frederick Douglass, Samuel J. May, Charles Lenox Remond, and Hon. Geo. W. Julian; and we have the promise of several and orange will attend, among whom are Messes.

the hospitable entertainment of the delegates

Again we say, come all who can, to encourage and strengthen true hearts for the good work, and to inspire new hope for the poor slave. Yours, for humanity, W. H. BRISBANE,

CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, Committee.

H. COLEMAN, E. HARWOOD, LEVI COFFIN, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1852.

rdinary Demand for ' Uncle Tom's Cabin.' is nothing which can exceed the audacity of the Methodist priests and people in boldly persisting in it. But there are those now in Naugatuck to oppose the falsehood. You will have one more subscriber for the Liberator from there soon. They gave me a contribution of eight dellars, thence our fixed Leonard Indiana. It is not the sound in the

It is a powerful and intensely interesting work, an serves the extensive circulation it is receiving.

The New York State Anti-Slavery Society.—We learn, from Frederick Douglass's Paper, that an organization bearing this name was formed at the recent Anti-Slavery Festival and Convention in Rochester. The Constitution, drafted by William Goodell, take MEETINGS IN LAWRENCE.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity, and the scorners delight in their scorning, and fools

Gerritt Smith and Robert R. Raymond are named When Rev. Calvin Fairbanks was put into the

*Chained to the "only negro" in the lot? There was, then, only one negro. That is something; and as to poor Fairbanks, the act of selecting that one for his companion in chains, proves that he has the heart of a hero in his bosom."

There was a Colonization meeting held a Parker Pillsbury and myself have held a series of meetings in the city of Lawrence, commencing on Saturday evening, and continuing Sunday, day and evening. The weather was beautiful, the city had been thoroughly placarded with large-sized handbills, and nothing of unusual interest stood in the way; and yet, out of the nine thousand inhabitants, not have the description of the control of the co enough assembled to fill a little hall, which would circumstances under which slaves were held, that he might be committing no sin in holding them.'

hold, at most, no more than a hundred and filty!

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of poor factory operatives, of both sexes, and I might almost say, of all ages, entombed in these living sepulchres, (the cotton mills,) and so thoroughly are they under the eyes and thumbs of their keepers—the mill agents and priests—that they 'delight in scorning' their best friends, when they come to their relief, and give it is the Melach of ignored. The form of the sextensively in various sections of sepak of its prevalence there also.

the meselves willing sacrifices to the Moloch of ignorance and fashion.

Mr. Pillsbury took up the subject of the identity of the interests of the working classes with the anti-alvery cause, and showed, as far as words have power to show, that the laboring classes of the North cannot hope for better things until slavery is abolished at the South. He proved that the Northern capitalist the 13th inst.

Population of the United States.—The New York the United States :-

Anglo Saxons, 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 Irish Celts, Scotch Irish, Dutch, French, Spanish, &c. Scatch, All others, 400.000 Total whites, 20,000,000 Africans,

Grand total, 23,500,000 CINCINNATI, March 24th.

Louisians condemn the arrogance of Kossuth to the officers of the Mississippi, and agree to receive him only as an advocate of freedom—not as a guest, providing he disavows ridiculing Hon. Henry Clay. Stuff! The Kossuth resolutions before the Legislature

Kossuth at Vicksburg.—The visit of Kossuth to Vicksburg is thus noticed in the Whig of Tuesday of

Ex-Governor Kossuth and lady, Madam Pulzsky, *Ex-Governor Kossuth and lady, Madam Pulzsky, and several members of Kossuth's suite, arrived here on the steamer Aleck Scott, on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, and took lodgings at the Washington Hotel. There was but little interest manifested on his arrival, and no large assemblage or formal reception. He remained in our city until half-past two o'clock yesterday, and left on the cers for Jackson. During the forenoon of yesterday, quite a number of persons—many of whom were prompted by mere curiosity—called at the Washington Hotel to get a glimpse of one who has caused such a commotion in our land me who has caused such a commotion in our land

within the last few months.

We learn that Hungarian bonds were in the market yesterday, and a few quite active in endeavoring to dispose of them, but we have not heard that they met with success. When Kossuth left the hotel for the depot, the crowd about the hotel was not very much larger than usual after dinner, and there was no public demonstration in his favor, or display of

New ORLEANS, March 27. Kossuth at New Orleans. -- Kossuth has arrived in this city, and is staying at the St. Louis Hotel. He has been waited on by many respectable citizens, and made a great address to the Committee of reception.

by the Mayor and a committee, who welcomed him, and tendered to him the hospitalities of the city.

He was also given to understand that he would re-

ceive every attention during his stay.

Kossuth replied briefly. He said he had been misunderstood in the South, and was glad

come to disabuse parties of erroneous impressions. He desired to repose and consider, for twenty-four hours, before entering into any engagement to appear public.
The telegraph reports that Kossuth left New Orleans for Mobile on Thursday of last week

Kossuth is at New Orleans, complaining that his Kee Kossuth is at New Orleans, complaining that his views meet with so much opposition where he professes to have expected warm support. He is also trying to explain away his querulous references to Henry Clay's views on intervention. We have not lately heard much about those urgent 'calls' for his return to his native land, to which such frequent and touching allusions were made in the early part of his now protracted visit. In truth, they seem to be unheard or forgotten amid the greetings that have or forgotten amid the greetings that have awaited him upon his journey through the American

Kossuth has since left New Orleans for Mobile and Charleston. His visit to New Orleans was a dead

Mobile, April 3.

Kossuth has met with unexpected sympathy here, and an enthusiastic meeting has been held, at which the sentiments expressed by Senator Clemens have been totally disavowed. A great many distinguished Alabamians were present to welcome him. His departure for the North has consequently been delayed for some days.

Kossuth has visited Gov. Foote at Jackson, Miss. As Foote did not threaten to hang him, we presume Kossuth's presence is not so dangerous to Southern 'institutions' as Mr. Hale's would be. Kossuth intends, after his return to New Or-

leans, to visit Boston, and to sail thence for England, about the middle of May. Kossuth .- The St. Louis Times remarks that the

Kossuth.—The St. Louis Times remarks that the tide of enthusiasm set strong in Kossuth's favor at the North, and probably excited hopes that he thought would certainly be realized; but his progress West and South has already opened his eyes; and the further he advances, he will find Southern hearts alive to every instinct and feeling of patriotism, but with cooler heads than they have been given credit for; who will doubtless pay him every attention, but will never commit themselves to his dang rous doctrines, or compromise the time-honored principles of their fathers.

He measured, from the tip of one wing to the other, tive feet two inches. The bird is one of the 'bipeds' which have unquestionably 'made the tracks' that have caused so much speculation in the newspapers. It has a large foot, covered with fine teathers or fur, walks with the claws turned under, and would naturally make just such 'prints' in the snow as have been discovered in various places. —Lyan Bay State.

EF The Fredericksburg (Vs.) News relates the case of a man named David Alman, who died re-

fathers.

Kossuth at St. Louis.—On leaving St. Louis, Gov. Kossuth addressed a letter of thanks to Mayor Kennett for the hospitality shown him by the citizens of that place, and the sympathy with which they had taken up the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe. We learn from the St. Louis Union, that embarking on the boat which was to take him down the river, a number of gentlemen belonging to the Committee of One Hundred, had the pleasure of a long and highly interesting conversation with the Governor at his rooms at the Planter's House; during which conversation, among other topics, he expressed the utmost sympathy for the cause of suffering Ireland, and manifested a knowledge of her history truly astonishing, going over, with minute accuracy, the course of Doniel O'Connell, and pointing out the great merits, and also the great defects of his policy, and also suggesting what he thought the proper means for the cause of a man named David Aiman, who dided recently in the poor house at that place, aged ninety, there exists the place, aged ninety, three years. He came to Fredericksburg more than fity years ago. For a long time, he was wealthy, was a member of the Town Council, and once Mayor. In his old age, he became impoverished, and the ust litteen years of his life were spent in the poor house at that place, aged ninety, three years. He came to Fredericksburg more than fity years ago. For a long time, he was wealthy, was a member of the Town Council, and once Mayor. In his old age, he became impoverished, and the ust lifteen years of his life were spent in the poor house.

Distressing Accident.—Capt. Peter Howes, and a voung man by the name of Hall, master and mate of sehouner Flora, of Dennis, were lost overboard from the jib boom, in the Vineyard Sound, a few days since. The captain's wife and two children were on board at the time, and were witnesses to the heart-rending scene. Mrs. Howes, and a lad 17 years of age, with much difficulty succeeded in getting the resulting the place of a man named and also the great defects of his policy, and also suggesting what he thought the proper means for the composing it, for their exertions in behalf of the Hun-

The Boston Sufferers.—The Commonsealth states that Mr. Estey, the Charlestown fireman, injured at the fire on Wednesday morning of last week, was living on the 2d inst. He is in no pain whatever. The spinal cord is severed. He is an unmarried man, about 25 years of age, has a large circle of friends and acquantances, and is much beloved and respected. He has been a member of the Charlestown Fire Department for a number of years, and, as such, was among the most prompt, energetic and brave.

A subscription paper, headed by Mayor Scaver, has been put in circulation for the relief of the widow and child of the late John Hall, who lost his life at the burning of Tremont Temple. Some \$300 has already

burning of Tremont Temple. Some \$300 has already number of ex-representatives present. No speeches were made, in consequence of special orders to that been subscribed for this benevolent purpose. The Mayor has announced his willingness to receive further contributions.

Gov. Yoote has sent a long message to the Mississippi Legislature, introducing the subject of the finality of the compromise measures, and the war between the States rights and the Union men has been

TORONTO, March 25. TORONTO, March 25.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada.—The first anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada was held last night. The attendance was large. The Report of the Society denounces the African Enigmaion Scheme, and estimates the nur or of colored persons in Canada West at 30,000. A solution was passed, inviting fugitive slaves to come to Canada.

Macon, Ga., April 1.

The object of the Japan Expedition is said to be the soizure of one of the islands of that Empire for a coaling station for our Pacific steamers in their passage to and from China. The New York Times says, ironically, this 'expedition has lately taken a pacific and surveying turn. The field pieces recently ordered for the squadron are to be used merely in measuring the Maine Liquor Levilland The Maine

St. Domingo. - The festival of the anniversary of St. Domingo.—The festival of the anniversary of Independence was celebrated with the greatest solemity on the 29th February. A numerous crowd were present at the church in which the President and authorities of the Republic made their appearance. In the evening, the city was illuminated, with pyrotechnic displays of fire on the principal squares of St. Domingo. The enthusiasm of the populace was immense. The Echo dol Ozama publishes the message of the President of the Republic, which shows the greatest ideas of reforms and progress; and if the Legislature understands the indications of the government, the country will rapidly walk towards proernment, the country will rapidly walk to gress. Such are our sincere wishes.

CF Otto and Jenny Goldschmidt give three con-certs during the latter part of April, and leave for Europe in May, in the Atlantic.

St. Louis, April 3.—Stambout Explosion.—The stamer Glencove, which arrived this evening, about 5 o'clock, while making the landing, blew up with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. She had about 150 passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed. The steamers Cataract, Georgia and Western, which were lying along side at the time, sustained considerable damage. Several were also killed on board of these boats. The number of the killed is not yet ascertained, but must be very large. The Glencove took fire, and burnt to the water's edge.

The steamer Redstone, while on her way to Cincinnati from Madison, a few days since, exploded her boiler, killing a large number of persons. The captain and clerk were the only persons saved of the crew, and the bodies of fifteen of the passengers have been found, most shockingly mutilated.

In St. Louis, a few evenings since, a single gentleman was cowhided by two married ladies, who alleged that he was in the constant habit of decoy ing their good husbands off at night, leading then into places where good husbands are not supposed to

To The population of the United States, June 1st, 1850, was 23,256,301; the number of free colored persons, 429,637; number of slaves, 3,193,298. The total emigration to the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1850, is 4,350.934.

The Carpet Bag commences its second volum

J. D. Baldwin, Esq., has sold the Hartford (Free Soil) Republican to Philemon Canfield, Esq., who intimates his determination to strive and

Anti-Colonization.—The colored people of Patterson, N. J., held an anti-colonization meeting last week. One of the resolutions passed condemns the recent appropriation of \$1,000 by the Legislature of New Jersey in aid of colonization. Anti-Colonization .- The colored people of Patte

EF An elderly lady in Covington, Ky., lately had a thorn extracted from her arm, above the elbow, which had been there over thirty-five years.

Henry Clay will be seventy-five years old this nonth. His health continues to improve.

TP Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, is out in in a letter declaring Fillmore the choice of the Whigs of that State, and that Scott has no chance

Kossuth in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Picayune says M. Kossuth has arrived in that city. He came unexpectedly, on the 27th ult., and went immediately to the St. Louis Hotel. He was visited there by the Mayor and a committee, who welcomed himself the communication of the communi

Mrs. Molecut.—I his lady is yet a great sufferer from her late accident, having been unable to sit up since its occurrence, and it will be a long time before she will be able to resume her professional career. She is at the residence of her brother, Mr. C. G. Thompson.—Better Lyung. -Boston Journa

Exposition of the Astor Place Riots.—Andrew Stevens publishes in the New York Police Gazette of the 1st inst. a full statement of the Astor Place riot, and acknowledges himself the getter up of it, at the request of Mr. Forrest, and with his money. A Wonder .- Among the wonders chronicled of late

A Wonder.—Among the wonders chronicled of late days, is that of a 'young lady,' who, 'for more than twenty years,' has commanded an old Scotch brig out of the port of Glasgow. The 'young' woman had formerly been ship's husband, or book-keeper, for her father, who was an extensive ship-owner, and took naturally to her situation. 'Let Glasgow flour-

Marine Disaster.—Accounts from Vienna to the 15th March, state that the Austrian war steamer Ananna had been stranded on an island off the coast of Dalmatia. She had a crew of 121 men—the dead bodies of 40 of whom had been recovered.

To A fire occurred at Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 2d inst., which destroyed the Marion House, a large Hotel, the post office, the old North State newspaper office, and the residence of William Main, the Postmaster. The loss is \$30,000, which is partially insured. Most of the letters and papers of the post office were saved. The Mystery Solved.—A monster gray owl—one of the largest of its species—was shot by Mr. John Bar-ry, of this city, on Monday morning, on the marsh near Alley's mills. He measured, from the tip of one

Advices were received at Lloyd's, March 17, communicating the details of two most frightful events at sea,—the massacre of the commanders and portions of the crews of the British ships Victory of London, and Herald of Leith.

The bill abolishing the death penalty, in the Wisconsin House of Representatives, was killed on the 22d ult., by a vote of 35 to 27.

An insane woman, named Magnan, residing at anston, Ga., threw her four little children into millpond, and jumped in herself. The woman an the other child perished.

To At the interment of M. Armand Marrast, the chief mourners were General Cavaignac, M. Corbon, M. Lamartine, and M. Marie. There were a great number of ex-representatives present. No speeches

it, died at Soultbero, on the 12th of March, aged

Extraordinary Passage — The London packet ship Northumberland, Capt. J. M. Lord, arrived at New York, from Portsmouth, Eagland, a few days since, in a passage of fourteen days and three hours. Caravajal was arrested by the United States troops under Lieut, Gibbons, whilst on his way to Brownsville. Immediately on his arrival, he was

released on bail, security to any amount being of-fered. Of course!

drinks passed the Senate yesterday, by two majority Its fate in the House is very uncertain. The Gover nor, it is said, will sign it, if it passes both Houses.— Phil. Ledger, 1st inst.

CINCINNATI, April 1st. CINCINATI. April 1st Sentence of Death.—Nancy Farran, who was fou guilty of murder in the first degree, some time sin for poisoning the Forrest family, was sentenced, day, to be hung on the 5th of June next.

Search for Sir. J. Franklia.—On Saturday, the small screw-steamer, fitted out by Captain Beatson, to proceed in search of the missing Arctic expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, was declared ready for sailing. The proposed field of search is east of the meridian of Behring's Straits, towards Keller's discoveries in 1849, Herald Island, and New Siberis.—English poper.

MEETINGS IN MAINE PAREER PILLSBURY and ALOXEO J. GROVER, on be alf of the New England Anti-Slavery Contention, wi old meetings in the State of Maine as follows: Friday, April Friday,
Sunday,
Tucsday,
Wednesday,
Friday,
tσ Sanday,
Monday,
Wednesday, 14. 16. 18. Topsham,

RAYNHAM, (Bristol Co.) An anti-slavery meeting will be held at PRATT-VILLE, Ravnham, on Sunday next, April 11, to commence at 10 1-2, A. M.
It will be attended by LUCY STONE and LEWIS FORD, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY, On behalf of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture in FITCHBURG on Tucsday evening next, April 13.

LORING MOODY will lecture on Anti-Slavery and the 'Higher Law,' in Plympton, on Sunday, April 11, at such hours as the friends may appoint.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

PLYMPTON.

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in the formation of the A. A. S. Society; First, second, third Annual Reports of the Ameri-

First, second, third Annual Assertion A. S. Society;
Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization.
Any one who has either of the above for sale, will confer a favor on me by informing me of the fact, by a letter addressed to me in Boston.

WM. I. BOWDITCH.

WANTED.

Two young colored men want situations. One of them is a blacksmith, but is ready to engage in other labor, if necessary. The other would prefer a place in or near the city, as a servant in and around the house. Both these men, it is believed, will give satisfaction. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

CHILDREN:

THEIR HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT IN

HEALTH AND DISEASE. A DESCRIPTIVE and practical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By Joel Shew, M. D.; 12mo., 432 pages. Price \$1. Just published, by FOWLERS & WELLS,

131 Nassau st., New York, and 142 Washington st. Boston.

Of all the popular works by the author of this volume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefulness, as it treats with so much sound judgment and skill a subject of vital consequence to the health of the community. —N. Y. April 9

Will be Ready March 20. MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S GREAT AMERICAN TALE, ENTITLED

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

OR LIPE AMONG THE LOWLY.

THIS great work, which has been long expected, is now so nearly complete, that we can promise its appearance on the 20th of March. By all who have read it, it is pronounced to be the story of the age. For power of description and thrilling delineation of character, it is unrivalled, and will add fresh hurels to the reputation of the talented authorces. It will be published in two volumes 12 mo, 312 pages in each volume, with six elegant designs by Billings, engraved by Baker, in three styles of binding; paper cover for \$1 10, clath \$1 50, cloth, full gill, \$2, with discount to the trade. Early orders solicited.

JOHN P. JEWEIT & CO.,

Publishers, Boston.

For sale by the principal Booksellers in the March 12

DR. WM. CLARK'S Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the I the ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and different complaints engendered from the disordered state of the digestive organs, are facts of no small importance in favor of this invaluable medicine. Those who have tested its renovating properties consider it the best preparation yet offered the public, and recommend its use in the most unqualified terms of praise. Its reputation is now established as a safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Scrofula, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; by its purifying nature, it cleanses the and Kidneys; by its purifying nature it cleanses the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti-Scrofulous Panacca is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dyspeptic complaints, in Pulmonary and Rheumantic affections, Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Piles, cold hands and feet, cutaneous Diseases, and Humors of every description. In fine, the Anti-Scrofulous Panacca is what its name imports, to investigate the visit of the property of t

the Anti-Scriptons Palacea is what its name imports, no imposition, and will do all that is claimed for it by the proprietors of the medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. B. CROOKER, Agent, 382 Washington street, Liberty Tree Block, opposite Boylston street; Redding & Co., 8 State Street, and Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street,

H. B. C. keeps constantly on sale, a complete assortment of Botanic Medicines and compounds, Roots, Herbs, Barks, &c., wholesale and retail.

March 19

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE. DR. PORTER'S Anti Scrofulous Panacea.

OR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of ev-ROR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of every description. Also, good in various chronia diseases incident to the human body. It is a medicine of great value in all complaints arising from impure blood. It is safe, pleasant to the taste, very exhibitating, and sure to do good. Our agents say it gives excellent satisfaction. The editor of the Liberator has used the Panacea with the happiest effects and can testify to its health-restoring virtues.

Made and sold at 169 Hanover street, where the Proprietor can be consulted in reference to the medicine; Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 92 Washington street, wholesale and retail Agents. Also, by David Mead, Lynn. Orders for the Panacea and other Botanic Medicines will be promptly answered.

March 19

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston : Selections from the Writings and Speeches of William Lloyd Garrison. With an Appendix. Price,

Letter to Louis Kossuth, concerning Preedom and Slavery in the United States, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Price, 25 cts.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the Speeches of Wendell Phillips made in the Melo-deon and in Faneuil Hall. Price, twenty-five cents.

The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., October, 1851. Price, twenty-five cents.
March 5 tf

JOHN OLIVER,

CARPENTER, No. 33, FRIEND STREET, (UP STAIRS,) BOSTON.

J. O. solicits Jobs in carpenters work, such as repairing dwelling-houses, stores, &c., and putting up and altering all kinds of fixtures, &c., and will, by prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.

March 14

DR. PORTER'S MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 169 HANOVER STREET.

WILL give particular attention to the treatment of Scrofula and all kinds of Humors. Advice gra-

PHILLIPS.

O. H. PEARSON.

their shame'-and he oces are 'scured as with no reuly. Had he live have betrayed him. ICE. o take special notice, niversary, in May, has

occasion. We trust attendance from Uhio EMORATION. ively observed in thi

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infidelity, in constaamong the whites,
may not only he may not only ands a set of speedy be found in an able of deep picty and

dingly anphistic Its reasoning would ring from the Roc corrupt.

From the Boston Atlas. OUR OLD HOUSE. What eruel hand, my old familiar friend, Has sought to renovate thy ancient frame? 'Mid all the changes of my later years, The buried pleasures and the new-born tears, Could not thy quiet visage smile the same?

And this they call improvement ! to invite The money-changers to our early home! Around the hearth-stone, where, for many a night, Our little circle chatted with delight, The buzz of busy, heartless trade has come.

What darling memories of early days, This sacrilege will render doubly dear! This was the parlor where we nightly sang, Where our wit rattled and our laughter rang,-The scene of happiness for many a year.

Here our young hearts with warm affection glowed Here our young intellects were taught to expand Here life's deep sympathies within us woke, And the first dawn of love and friendship broke, When no succeeding night was near at hand.

Where first my little feet were taught to walk, A dirty shopman shuffles round the floor! And where our table once was daily spread, Barrels and butter-firkins stand instead, And garlie hangs in ropes around the door! Where the gay evening cup went foaming round, And bright eyes sparkled brighter as it passed,

The laborer lingers, after daily toil, To buy his fourpence worth of tea and oil, And grumble at the poorness of the last. And yet, old home, more changed am I than thou ! My golden boyhood has forever fled!

Like thine, my heart's old walls are torn away, And where young romance loved of old to play, Cold calculation sits and broods instead! New lights, new friends, new loves possess me now But the bright, morning heart-blush beams no more

Its reseate hue has passed from earthly things,

And reason scorns the fond imaginings

That made thee Paradise, in days of yore. Yet may I hope, when I am old like thee, And suit no more the fashion of the day, That to some homely use I may apply, Nor be ashamed to hold my head on high. When my hand trembles, and my hair is gray !

CRADLE AND COFFIN.

Two receptacles awaiting, Meet the needs of human kind, Each with its appropriate freighting, Each with garlands intertwined; Cradle, where the child reposes-Coffin, which the dead encloses.

Cradle, placed in marriage chamber, Swaying, swaying, to and fro, Up its sides the children clamber, Toiling in a rosy glow; Whispering angels oft descending, Sweetest dreams the child are lending

Coffin, midway placed, and dreary, Cold, funereal draped, and still, And its tenant resting weary, With the death-damp stealing chill, Shrinking shapes, grief-struck and weeping, Round the couch are vigils keeping.

Cradle-coffin-intervening, O, the long and aching years! Soul, slow learning time's dark meaning, Eyes out-looking through their tears; Kindly seems the death-cold stillness, Genial seems the rest and chillness.

All the nooks where self has hidden, Memory searches to the core; Till dark spectres come unbidden, Through the lattice and the door; Come, upbraiding our omissions-Self-convicting our commissions.

Loving deeply, fondly, truly, We infinitude demand; Yielding up, spontaneous, duly, Free-will offerings, heart and hand : Hence this anguish is but telling Of the depth whence love was welling.

THE PUGITIVE. 'Insemuch as ye did it unto one of these my breth

ren, ye did it unto me.

Weary and faint, I come, Brother, to thee, Far from the Southern land, Northward I flee; Long has my journey been; Now, sore, opprest, Cold, hungry, sick at heart, Here let me rest.

Heed not a wicked law's Cruel command; I am a Man, brother Give me thy hand! In God's own image made, Even as thou, At the same holy shrine Humbly I bow.

Kindred and social ties, Home joys are thine-Heart treasures-wife and child-Ah! where are mine? Ask him who calls me his; Him, who for gold. From me, both wife and child Cruelly sold.

Robbed of life's only joys, Why should I stay? And for hard task-masters Toil day by day? God hath created me Equal and free, Even as thou, brother,

Black though I be. Peril, ay! death I braved. Life was the stake-Freedom! I ventured all For thy dear sake. Will not thy heart, brother, Prompt thee to save,-Ay! and to welcome The fugitive slave?

From the New York Independent. TO THE AUTHOR OF 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Some the magician play for paltry hire, And some God's gifts of genius dedicate To thrilling tales that melt and enervate,-And some will picture, with a pen of fire, Passion, and pleasure, and unblest desire, And mighty be to blast, and not to bless, To weave the witchery of wickedness. HAIL! FICTION'S BETTER MISTRESS! skilled to trace The piteous woes that o'er 'THE LOWLY' roll, Oppression's murderous work upon the soul, The good that can in misery deathless be, Truth, natural wit, and love and piety,-Most skilled to hold, with equal nerve and grace, The damning mirror up to Slavery's Ethiop face.

Selections.

from a desire to have the opinion, on this subject, of an old acquaintance and classmate, and partly from the belief that such testimony would be of value to the public. This belief is fully realized. To those the public that such testimony would be of value to the public. This belief is fully realized. To those the public that such testimony would be of value to the public. This belief is fully realized. To those the public that such testimony would be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest. who know Mr. Hadley, these statements will be received with the respect due to an earnest, practical, accurate and thoroughly independent man. And to all it will be evident, that no testimony on a subject like this can be more valuable and unimpeachable.

The evils, or inconveniences of the Law, are in some cases considerable—very much like these sometimes experienced by owners or underscriptors, when a small part of the cargo must be than that of a Minister at Large. All newspapers writers, when a small part of the cargo must be friendly to the cause of temperance are therefore urgently requested to copy the whole or a part of this ship and crew, when, without such sacrifice, all must

I soon came to the conclusion, from the most careful observations, that full seren eights of all the object poverty, squalor and suffering, of the poor in this place, were the results of intemperance. My subsequent daily experience has thoroughly confirmed to the large class of intemperate persons found in all Christian cities.

Our benevolent ladies, always forward in every

drunkards. Of the 200 families particularly under with books to take home, with the view of thereby my care during my first year's residence here, one hundred and fifty required charitable aid—none of as the children themselves, never dreaming that it these were city paupers—and more than three would be possible to get the parents to Sunday fourths of this number were suffering from the ef-School and to church. But, within a few months, fourths of this number were suffering from the effects of intoxicating drinks. From April 1st, '49, to July 31st, '51—a period of two years and four months, —I was daily, with the exception of a few days of absence from the contact with wo and misery almost indescribable, inhaling the unearthly odors of New England rum, emitted from the foul lungs and stomachs of drunkards, witnessing scenes both heart-rending and disgusting. I am sickened at the mere recollection, though I have not experienced any thing of the kind for many months. I made a more thorough investigation of the character and habits of the first 100 families, (which I had taken up almost indiscriminately, having been attracted to them chiefly by the insignia of poverty, vice and suffering.) than I have subsequently been able to make in regard to most of the new ones added fron time to time to my list—the increased labors of my calling not allowing siderable time, about as regular in her attendance as siderable time, about as regular in her attendance as siderable time, about as regular in her attendance as most of the new ones added fron time to time to my six of the new ones added fron time to time to my six of the increased labors of my calling not allowing so careful examination in many cases afterwards. In full three fourths of the hundred families in question, intemperance prevailed to a greater or less degree, and a part or the whole of the means of subsistence in thirty of the intemperate ones was the wages of infumy. Whether this latter is in any measure a result of intemperate drinking, I do not now pretend to say. But I have not found persons addicted to licentious practices among the totally abstinent.

rium tremens; one man was found dead in the grave-yard, with his jug of rum, its contents half consumed, by his side—one murder and one highway robbery—as the immediate consequence of excitement by strong drink, have been perpetrated within and just without the precincts of the city; three cases of divorce have occurred among the people of my special charge, in each of which, one content to be a superfect of the city; the cases of divorce have occurred among the people of my special charge, in each of which, one content the parties came to use for admission and united more fully the workings of this famous Laue. I behold with astonishment what it may be expected to bring forth in as many years, prophets and kings may well desire to see and hear.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. HADLEY. or both the parties came to me for advice, intemperance being the sole cause in each case. Almost all the truants, and juvenile delinquents of every description, who have come under my notice, and they are numerous enough, were children of intemperate parents. The same may be said of young parents. The same may be said of young street beggars, which vere abundant, but have now almost all disappeared—and of more than half a score of young girls of my acquaintance, in this city, who have gone to infamy and roin. Considering the terrible ravages of intemperance in other and larger

ntemperance.

Not a single case of the kind, or one in any wise

relief on a single day; and according to my exact records, more than twenty secular days have occurred Here is a f during this period, on which I have not had a single temperance, during the same period; and, indeed, I son, I need not speak. Rents were never higher in Portland than at present, particularly of such tenements as the poor occupy. Productive employment in such callings as poorer classes are usually adapted to, has been peculiarly difficult to obtain during the winter, and for want of it, many of them are justly then I should hereafter have the greatest reputation to complaining. And there has been more than tween the processed of the provential many corr possessed.

says there is one evil I have never touched upon before. It is the hypocrisy, the concealment, the deciping by the hand of charity, are now sober, and have been earning—some \$1.00—some \$1.25—some \$1.50 per day, through the winter, and their families are living conifortably and independently.—Some of these identical families were often entirely destitute of food and fuel, sometimes for one day, sometimes for two, in succession, during the winter a year ago, and were relieved through my agency. I have made a special point of conversing with the has stored up food in the golden corn; we have very many poor, intemperance Law. Some of these were among the most unfortunate victims of intemperance; and I have not found among them all a single opponent of the Law, or one who would have

as the grog-shops were in full blast, except occasionally, as I had full opportunity of knowing, when he was accustomed to shut himself up in his bouse criminals, and paupers, he was accustomed to shut himself up in his bouse of the law. It was in his way. He is now a thorough advocate of the Law. Most bitterly did he lament his enslavement to the cruel tyrant, and now he exults in the overthrow of his mortal enemy. I have several instances of the kind on record before me—take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this as a sample of many. I believe that not one-take this ugly pageant, and tell me if I ever exaggerate the evils of drunkenness!

Intemperance is dangerous in any land; in America it is deadly. We are not muscular, but nervous; tall and gaunt and thin. The institutions of the land, make us excitable, liable to the worst the poor, in this city, who suffered most from in-

temperance, are opposed to the Law, but rather, they would glacly see it rigidly enforced, according to list rue intent.

During the two winters of my residence here, previous to that just closing, the chief of my benefactions were applied to alleviate the sharpest distress of cold and hunger. I have a long catalogue of cases before me, the circumstances of which were noted and hunger. I have a long catalogue of cases before me, the circumstances of which were noted and become not space, and perhaps not interest in the occupying too much space, and perhaps not interesting you, by going into details of individual cases, all of which would require a large volume to contain them. But not a parallel, nor a resemblance of the frequent occurrences of distrass and misery, as the fruit of interperance, which the record of the wine're of 50—51, contains, can be found on that of 51-52. The evils, or inconveniences of the Law, are in some cases considerable—very much like those sometimes experienced by owners or underwriters, when a small part of the cargo must be lost.

The blessings already experienced arising from the passage of the Law, seem to me to be very great indeed; prospectively, if it continues in force, they must be beyond all computation.

The wreath demands for relief made upon my tempts and the point are reached and they are a small part of the cargo must be lost.

The wreath demands for relief made upon my tempts and the point are relief made upon my tempts and the point are relief made upon my tempts and the point are received the more requestly produced by spasmodic and nervous and the current of the continues in force, they which it brings already experienced arising from the passage of the Law, seem to me to be very great and seed to the same and the point of being bring the same and the whole frame pliable; but it is indeed passing strange.

But why is this? It is the pecuniary interest of the point are countried to the point are countried to the point are countried to the point are countried. The po From the Massachusetts Life Boat.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY TO THE MAINE
LAW PROM A MINISTER AT LARGE.
[The following communication was solicited, partly from a desire to have the opinion, on this subject, of the constitution of the most painful interest. I should be occupying too much space, and perhaps not interest.

gently requested to copy the whole or a part of this letter.—T. w. H.]

Office of the Ministry at Large, Portland, March 10, 1852.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, Newburyport:

My Dear Sir,—An unusual pressure of business for the last ten days has obliged me to defer answering your letter of Feb. 29th, till the present moment. You request me to 'furnish some details of the diminution of poverly and suffering in Portland, said to have resulted from the Maine Temperanee Law, Syc. Syc.

1 can comply with your request only in a very brief and imperfect manner, but will turn to the page of my voluninous journal, and make therefrom a very brief extract of a little of my experience and observations there recorded—which I will present with scarcely a note or comment.

I entered upon the duties of this Ministry, an entire stranger in this city, on the 1st of April, 1849—nearly three years ago. My first endeavor was to make the acquaintance of as many of the poor as possible—to learn their history—the causes of their 'poverty and suffering'—to the end that, if possible, the true remedy might be discovered and applied. I soon canne to the conclusion, from the most careful observations, that full seren eights of all the object.

sequent daily experience has thoroughly confirmed this opinion. The records of a three years' diary, made, I think, with utter impartiality, confirm it.

Of the first fifty families with which I became acquainted, more than thirty had for their heads either drunkards, or widows whose husbands had died broukards. Of the 200 families particularly under with books to take home, with the view of thereby ware during my first year's residence here, one benefitting their parents, in some measure, as well

The above-mentioned fact, however, may be a mere coincidence! Since my residence here, and previous to the passage of the Temperance law, five persons in one small neighborhood have died of delirium tremens; one man was found dead in the give some details which may be of some small intergrave-yard, with his jug of rum, its contents half est to you, and unfold more fully the workings o

WILLIAM H. HADLEY.

RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE

Extracts from a Sermon on Intemperance, preached t the Melodeon, Sunday, March 21, 1852, by THEO-ORE PARKER, as phonographically reported in the

My friends, ministers know what other men only read of. As I look over my ministerial experience,— and it has not been a long one, and has been rather rible ravages of intemperance in other and larger cities, these statistics may seem too trifling to mention; but let it be recollected, that I am giving, not the statistics of intemperance in the city, but only a few facts within my own sphere of observation.

During the winter of 1850-51, scarcely a day passed in which I was not called upon, in numerous instances, to render relief to families on the very verge of starvation or freezing, whose destitution and suffering were the immediate consequences of intemperance. tion he ever gave to his wife, daughters and sons. But a few days after his death, a stranger cam

analogous to it, has occurred within my knowledge, for six months past. The calls for relief made upon They saw he was slightly intoxicated; they saw he was slightly intoxicated; me, in cases of real distress, during the winter in question, were usually from five to twenty daily—to say nothing of the ordinary calls to obtain employment, &c. &c. But for the last four months, a periment, &c. &c. But for the last four months, a periagain. His very memory was a ghost, an incubus,
adevil, and his death was the only blessing he ever
ters, I have not had five urgent calls for immediate
conferred upon the children which God had dropped

Here is a family of seven sons; I know every o of them well, and six are common drunkards at this plication for relief. I have not witnessed a case suffering as the immediate consequence of inimperance, during the same period; and, indeed, I mother theifty. I think there is not a respectable have scarcely witnessed any suffering during this time, except from sickness and pain, to which all years, lost one or more mature and able men by classes are alike subject. Of the severity of the seaon, I need not speak. Rents were never higher in drunkenness gathers them in its arms, faggots then

ning. And there has been more than twice for oratory that any mortal man ever possess as much sickness among this clas of persons for the last two months, as during any previous two months of my residence here. months of my residence here.

I have not seen a person intoxicated for three months, and only one or two who appeared to be in the smallest degree under the influence of intoxicating stated the evils of intemperance—that my words do not come up to what his eyes have seen; but he habitually, almost daily drunk, a year ago, and whose families were sustained and kept from perisher. It is the hypocrisy, the concealment, the de-

were among the most unfortunate victims of intemperance; and I have not found among them all a single opponent of the Law, or one who would have it repealed. They express an unanimous wish, as far as I have been able to ascertain, that the temptation may be entirely removed.

Mr. C. of —— street, a noble, generous-hearted American seaman, but much of the time on shore, was always more than 'half seas over,' as lock of the state's prison wheel into the column, and join the march. Stiff and ugly, the gallows with its uplifted arm, waiting for its prey, stalks behind; the fools, en) ed arm, waiting for its prey, same countless widows and sec criminals, and paupers, and countless widows and ch orphans, fall into the ghastly procession, and swell ist the dreadful tide of woe which marches through the

emergency, good and upright men; who would never willingly do a neighbor wrong, even generous men, to whom I never reached out my hand, and they held back their mite. There are such men as these in this traffic; they would gladly be out of it: how they stay there, God knows, and they; not I; I feel great compassion for such men. A man comes down from the country to Boston, and wishes to make his fortune. He finds this offers him large and 'respectable' profit. He asks, Is it right? and is told this large capitalist is engaged in the manufacture, and that large capitalist has boult his house by the local refrequent examinations of burial grounds by the local authorities, the records of whose proceedings have, of course, been preserved. The evidence thus obtained was not the time thought to confirm the preparation of the trade; this deacon is largely engaged

it into cents. The rum trade and the Fugitive Slave horrence; and means were promptly used (such as Law have shown me what the love of money can do decapitation) to render the 'vampyre' harmless, before

keep the rest in countenance. I feel great compassion for the honest dealer, when he looks round and sees many good and honorable, educated and Chris-tian men and ministers, in the daily use of this dread-ful poison. Such men—the Nicodemuses of drink fian men and ministers, in the daily use of this dreadger also exists to no inconsiderance degree of being
opened alive by a zealous coroner.'

-come slily to the shop, 'through the back door,'
'by night,' and have their liquor 'sent home after
dark.' The poor dealer sees this; he sees also the
friend or relative has breathed his last, no doubt 'fathers of the city' spending for riot and rum the hard won earnings of the people at a funeral of a

I cannot legislate for another man's conscience; but I only ask each man to be sure his conscience approves his deed; to look at the consequences of the cause he puts in action, and then decide if he is doing right. My friends, we have made a great mistake, and it is now the greatest curse to New England. You lament at the ignorance of the people: it is rum that bars up the school-house door and the cellage. take, and it is now the greatest curse to New Eng-land. You lament at the ignorance of the people: it is rum that bars up the school-house door and the college. You mourn at pauperism, and twice a year, I ask you to give some poor pittance in charity: it is rum that makes men poor. You lament at the should be constantly watched. There are, of convertible to the results of the proposed of the college. You mourn at pauperism, and twice a promoting decomposition, if it still linger; and it it is rum that makes men poor. You lament at the should be constantly watched. There are, of convertible to the promoting decomposition, if it still linger; and it ncrease of crime: it is rum which fills your jails and at the House of Reformation, or the Reform School at Westboro'; they are turned into the streets by rum. There is a worse sight; the girls of this perishing ciass, rained before the bloom of maidenhood has flushed their checks with modest bloom; it is rum that debauches the innocent child. Of old, our fathers used to fancy that a wicked elf came by night, changeling in its place: it is rum which puts the idiot into the cradle; and it is rum which breaks the married widow's heart. Eloquence itself would be

Harry Vane, once so famous in this very town: at Harry Vane, once so famous in this very town: at Avignon and Regunsburg, I have seen the racks and gibbets with which they tore men's flesh in days long since gone by. Stout-hearted men looked on these things with a curse, and religious-hearted men e, the axes of Tower-Hill, the wheels and racks of Avignon and Regunsburg; what was the Inqui-sition of Spain, to the effects of rum on fathers, mothers, daughters? At sight of these, eloquence is dumb, and poetry would lay the finger on her lip, and leave only the fact to speak, counselling wise men what they should do.

The Life Boal states that Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, preached a discourse, last Sunday, against the liquor law recently passed by the Senate, and which is now before the House of Representaives! We heard the same Mr. Lovejoy speak more than two hours before a Committee of the Legisla-ture, in favor of the gallows, in the course of which he declared his readiness to assume the office of hangman. Since that time we have been prepared ourse, to hear that he had preached any enormity or wickedness, or against any and evspecies of reform. If this is the natural pro duct of the theology he professes, then we can un-derstand the necessity of that eternal hell which that theology inculcates. It would be difficult to decide which is the more pernicious in its influences— a pulpit which promotes such doctrines, or a grogshop .- Dedham Gazette.

PREMATURE INTERMENT. To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post :

Sin-A paragraph has recently been re-published from the New Haven Journal, which, under the title of 'Singular Circumstance,' describes some unusual appearances on the face of a corpse, during the per-formance of some funeral ceremonies. A flush of crimson is stated to have overspread the cadaverous features, while the forehead exhibited a moisture resembling perspiration. The account went on to say, dings were at once suspended, in order ve the body examined by several physicians, on

whose report it was subsequently buried.

It is not my intention to dispute the verdict of the medical gentlemen in this case: it was, I am willing to believe, a sound one; that is, the body, when they examined it, may have been dead; but the previously observed phenomena recall so many cases of prema ture interment, (in which a state of trance has bee mistaken for death.) that a few words on the genera

opic may not be deemed inappropriate.

While reflecting on the subject, my eye accider ally rested on the following paragraph in a New York journal of 16th February :

'The Courrier d' Athenes remarks, that as the corps f the wife of a Gipsey, named Plassan, was about to be interred in the ce ery of that city, a noise wante coffin, which was immediate heard to proceed from the coffin, which was immed ately opened. The woman was found to have revive and after some restoratives had been administered she was enabled to return to her home.

The foregoing will be at once recognized as one of many like accounts which appear from time to time, excite a vague wonder, perhaps, and are then quietly referred to the chapter of inscrutable events, suggest no caution and afford no instruction.

ed, out of the medical profession ing of the state called trance, except its name nd an intimate acquaintance with its p and predisposing causes is by no means (if we may credit an eminent medical authority) common in the profession itself. When, therefore, cases like the profession itself. When, therefore, cases like the one above quoted are narrated, it seldom occurs to any one to consider the possibility that he or his friends may, in their own persons, furnish materials for a new tale of wonder.

Dr. Herbert Mayo, an eminent English physician, in his work on 'The Truths contained in Popular Superstitions' gives a very clear account.

Superstitions,' gives a very clear account of the va-

and that large capitalist has built his house by the profits of the trade; this deacon is largely engaged in the traffic; that no capitalist in Boston ever refuses his building for a rum-shop, or but very few; and respectable men are engaged in the sale and consumption of it; that a philanthropist is hated for his philanthropy, and a distiller honored and respect moths, he recognises a few, of an untold number of victims of ignorance, who have been buried live, in some cases, the bodies have been found to have shifted their position; in others, an entire absence of decomposition has been accompanied by a slight flush on the cheeks; in others, again, motion has been perceptible. But the papular feeling, at the crush the blood out of the widow's heart, and coin it into cents. The rum trade and the Fugitive Slave

Law have shown he in Boston. I once thought men were not wicked enough for these things, but I was mistaken. Two years' experience has opened my eyes, and I shall not shut them again very soon.

There are worthy and excellent men in the daily mode of proceeding is more deliberate than on the European continent, where but a short interval is European continent, where but a short interval is a short interval in the supposed death and the burial. 'Still,' he says, 'society is not sufficiently on its guard against a contingency so dreadful. The danger also exists to no inconsiderable degree of being

The laity, if not the doctors too, constan great man, or at the opening of a railroad. He sees the example of the most eminent political men in the nation; and when the Capitol is drank, and the Senate House reels, do you think the counting-house will refuse to sell?

| You be sight of the fact, that there exists an alternative to the fatal event of ordinary disease; that a patient is liable at any period of illness to deviate, or as it were, to slide into another, and deceptive house will refuse to sell?

course,' he adds, 'many cases in which such care nouses of correction. You weep at those little ones is positively unnecessary. Such, for instance, as turned out into the streets—the perishing classes of death following great lesions of vital organs; and Boston; at the boys hid away at the Farm School, in the great majority of cases of seeming death, the bare possibility of the persistance of life hardly remains; still, it is better to err on the safe side. Many years ago, the father of the writer, on re-

covering from an attack of yellow fever, at Surinan fell into a trance, such as Dr. Mayo has described and lay for ten days without any external sign of life, but not without consciousness. He was laid out for burial, and was only saved from a most horrible fate by the affection or caution of an attendant, who pleaded for delay until decomposition should set in He himself overheard, while in this state of helppoor in the presence of things like these.

In former times, at Rome, I have seen the instruments with which the heathens tortured the Christian martyrs; at Tower Hill, in London, I have seen the axe which hewed off the head of Sir Walter Raleigh, which shore asunder the lovely neck of the said to call attention to a subject which claims It would be easy to multiply examples, and to point their moral at greater length; but enough has been said to call attention to a subject which claims the serious consideration of all.

Yours, respectfully,

these things with a curse, and religious-hearted men breathed a prayer. But what were all these instrumittee to the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the Aboments of torture—the swords and pincers of heathen lition of Capital Punishment, says that in forty-four years, seventy persons have been executed in tha State for murder. Of one hundred and cleven persons who have been charged with murder in Philadelphia county, only ten were eapitally convicted three of these were pardoned, two died before sentence, and only five were executed-being one i twenty-two of the indicted. The Committee, after careful consideration of the subject, have come to a conclusion that the death punishment, as a penalty for crime, ought to be abolished.

Sad Shipscreek .- The barque Sunbeam, of Boston commander, Capt. Edward Lincoln, his wife and child, all perished, having been washed from the rigwhere they probably took refuge from the furof the waves. The by Capt. Lincoln.

Mr. Henry Grinnell has again offered his ves sels to the Government, for another search for Sir John Franklin. He will fit them out himself as before, but asks to be furnished with officers and m

The Maine Law has passed the Minnesota Le gislature, with a provision for submitting it to a direct vote of the people. The vote throughout the Territory is to be taken on the first Monday in April, and if favorable, the law goes into force on the first

TF The Maine Liquor Law has excited a good deal of interest in Canada. The Toronto correspondent of the Tribune says that numerous petitions will be presented to the Provisional Parliament praying for its adoption.

Education in Georgia and Virginia .- The number of adults in the State of Georgia who cannot read or write is 41,000, and the number of children whose parents are unable to send them to school is upwards of 38,000. According to official returns, the number of adults in Virginia who cannot read or write is 80,000-10,000 more than in 1840; and the number of children whose parents have not the means to educate them is 75,000.

Good luck sometimes happens where least ex pected. The Albany Atlas relates the following in

'Two colored men came in the last steamer from California, bringing with them the snug little sum of \$30,000, the most of which they had gathered in one locality, in four months' operati

William Hickman, a colored man, aged ninety four years, died in this city on Tuesday. He was a waiter boy in the war of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Yorktown. He fought under Commo-days Barry at Bladen. dore Barney at Bladensburg, in the war of 1812, and was there wounded.—Washington Republic. Famine in Europe.- By late foreign papers, it ap

pears that famine is threatening Germany in earner. The accounts from Poland are most disheartening. Prussia, the Government has directed the opening. the ports of the Kingdom to the importation of corn, free of duty, until the next harvests have been got in. In the Carpathian Mountains, people are literal-ly starving. There is no bread at all.

The schooner Reaper, Capt. Kelley, from Philadelphia for Boston, capsized on the 25th ult., forty niles off Montauk. Isaiah D. Phillips, Jeremiah Kelley, and a saaman samed Franch, were drowned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25. Western Steamboat Explosion.—Fire Lives Lost.— The boiler of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the 18th inst, about fifty miles above Little Rock. Five lives were lost, but full particulars of the disaster have not yet come to hand.

CURES WITHOUT FAIL WITHOL UTS.
BURNS, BRUISES
BURNS, BRUISES
BILES, FELONS, SORE
SORE EYES.
CHILBLAINS,
INJURY Y SPLINTERS.
RING WORM, SALT RREUM,
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TRY IT ONCE YOU NEVER WILL BE WITHOUT P. The Good it Does is Felt at Ones, CURE IS SURE A

RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT Has cured thousands of the fives builds.
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She will also attend to diseases preulin to and spare no pains to reader herself attended in her profession.

No. 20 Bennet street, Boston.

December 19

The Practical Christian A Fortnightly Paper : the Organ of the HOPE COMMUNITY, Milford, Mass.

PHIS paper is now in its twelfth volume, w ed and ably edited: devoted to Christins ism and Universal Reform. Anix Ballot. A. G. Spallding, Publisher. Terms, \$1 00 p num, payable in advance.

Miss H. Martineau's New Book

LETTERS ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S NATURE IS DEVELOPMENT. By HARRIET MARTINEAU and H. G. A.

First American edition, just published at sale by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washington a Boston, up stairs, 4th story. Soston, up stairs, 4th story. August 29 istf HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

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with the most grantlying results.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

OTICE is hereby given that the Pa tofore existing, under the fire., is this day dissolved, by senior partner. Thomas Smith, have who will settle all demands.

The business of the old firm will be

The business of the old arm with the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhild; Ober, where will be found a large at tania. Ware and Glass Ware, and the old firm and others are invited to ine before buying elsewhere.

Boston, January 1st, 1852. BOOKS

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